DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, fresh southwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,550. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cash cotton, 7⅝c.

FOREIGN.—Lord Salisbury, Premier of Great Britain, in a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, in London last night, dealt with the foreign affairs of Great Britain. He announced that foreign interference between Great Britain and the Boers could not be accepted, but declined to predict what the ultimate settlement might be. He referred with emphasis to the good feeling existing between the British nation and Germany and the United States. Cape Town announces that the transports carrying Gen. Buller's fresh troops are beginning to arrive there and were ordered to Durban. No fresh advices were received of the situation at Ladysmith. It was learned at the State Department yesterday that Aguinaldo was no longer in the vicinity of Torlac, but had started for Boambang, seventy-five miles northeast. Gen. Wheaton's expedition landed at Dagupan. The trial of fifteen alleged Royalist conspirators began before the Senate High Court in France yesterday. The Appeal Court in England has held that The London Times has no copyright on Lord Rosebery's speeches. G. A. Cooper of Elgin and J. H. Smith of London are named as the residuary legatees in the will of George Smith, the banker, who died in a London club. The German, French, and British press continues to comment on the Samoa agreement. The Prince of Wales was fifty-eight years old yesterday. London yesterday had its Lord Mayor's Show, marking the induction of A. J. Newton into office.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Secretary of War Root attended a meeting of the Union League Club last night. He was honored by an informal reception.

Circumstances connected with the disappearance of the Rev. William Hart Dexter of Nyack, N. Y., seem to point to robbery and assault or murder.

Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Hazen were quietly married, at St. Paul's Church, in Washington, yesterday, and afterward left for this city. Their arrival here was the occasion of a demonstration at the station. The Admiral and his wife will stay at the Waldorf-Astoria for several days.

Page 2.

The Brooklyn School Commissioners have taken steps to fight the decision of Corporation Counsel Whalen on the September pay rolls of the Borough in the courts.

Andrew Carnegie, who returned from Europe yesterday, attacked the United States and Great Britain for their part in bringing about the Philippine and Transvaal wars.

Page 3.

An early morning fire of unknown origin caused damage estimated at $20,000 yesterday in business premises at 102 to 108 West Eleventh Street.

Republican district leaders who opposed the alliance with the Citizens' Union and the Independent Labor Party are talking of demanding the resignation of Lemuel E. Quigg as President of the County Committee.

Page 4.

Patrick O'Keefe, the policeman who was shot by a saloon keeper named Farelli, and whose eyes had to be removed, was carried into the Harlem Police Court yesterday, and his appearance moved his fellow-policemen to tears. Farelli was admitted to bail in $5,000.

Page 5.

The result of the election in Kentucky is in doubt, both parties claiming a plurality of about 4,000. An official canvass will be made to-day.

The Duke of Manchester, who arrived in this city from England yesterday, is considering an offer of a theatrical engagement made to him by Manager Charles Frohman.

Page 7.

Deputy Fire Chief Gicquel died yesterday morning, after a brief illness.

Page 8.

Charles B. Cross, a seventeen-year-old boy, who, it is said, came from Brooklyn, was held yesterday on a charge of killing Mrs. Sarah King, a former New York teacher, at Greenwich, Conn.

Page 9.

Gen. Ludlow, Military Governor of Havana, was released from Quarantine and went to his home in Flushing, where he talked of conditions in Cuba.

Quartermaster General Luddington, in a report given out yesterday, outlines the task of moving troops to and from the new possessions of the United States.

The President is said to be anxious to establish a civil government in Cuba at once. Much depends on the report made by Gen. Ludlow when he arrives in this country.

Admiral Bradford, in his report to the Secretary of the Navy, made public yesterday, says the navy is seriously handicapped by the lack of coaling stations.

Page 11.

The diplomatic representatives of Russia, France and China discussed the question of the "open door" yesterday with Secretary Hay.

Lewis Warner, who took $500,000 from the Hampshire County National and the Hampshire Savings Bank, was sentenced to a term in State prison.

The combination of independent telephone companies planned to fight the trust took definite shape yesterday by incorporation under the name of the Telephone, Telegraph, and Cable Company of America, with a capital of $30,000,000.

Page 14.

Recorder Goff, before whom application was made yesterday for the determination of a date for the trial of Roland B. Molineux on the charge of murder, rebuked the District Attorney for his "peculiar policy touching the transfer of cases."

Amusements.—Page 5.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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CHEAPER LIGHT IN CHICAGO.

Electricity This Year Costs the City But $4.48 Per Lamp Per Month.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—City Electrician Ellicott submitted a report to Mayor Harrison to-day showing the decrease in the cost of electric lights for the last four years.

The figures of Mr. Ellicott show there has been a decrease since 1895 from $8.30 to $4.48 in the average cost of each light per month. The figure $4.48 for this year is based on the figures of the first ten months of the year.

"The decrease in the cost," said Mayor Harrison, "enables us to put in more lights in the city, and the reduction of half in the cost means a great saving to the city."

SECRETARY ROOT AT THE CLUB.

Informal Reception at the Union League—New Members Elected.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Union League Club last night Secretary of War Root was present for the first time since his entrance into the Cabinet. The Secretary made a special trip from Washington to attend the meeting, which became largely an informal reception in his honor. Mr. Root made a short address to the club, and Senator Chauncey M. Depew also spoke. The meeting was well attended. Among the prominent Republicans present were ex-Secretary Bliss and ex-Mayor Strong.

The following candidates for membership were elected to the club: John M. Sterns, Jr., Charles H. Smith, Francis J. Rue, Francis K. Seagrist, the Rev. George R. Van De Water, Byron A. Stone of Mohawk, N. Y., and Senator Thurston of Nebraska.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Now open, "Hotel Alcazar" Hydro-Therapeutic Baths. Golf Links. St. Augustine, Florida.—Adv.

"Superb from Start to Finish."

The service via the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Four-Track Route. Safety, speed, surprising superiority. Perfect roadbed; choice equipment; block signals.—Adv.

ADMIRAL DEWEY MARRIED

Ceremony at St. Paul's Church in Washington Yesterday.

LEFT AT NOON FOR NEW YORK

Demonstration at the Station in Jersey City—To Stay Here for Several Days.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Admiral George Dewey and Mrs. Mildred M. Hazen were married quietly at the rectory of St. Paul's Catholic Church, shortly before 10 o'clock this morning. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James F. Mackin, pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. Joseph H. Foley, assistant pastor, and the Rev. Sidney Hurlbut. The ceremony was of the simplest character, according to the rites of the Catholic Church, and the only witnesses besides the officiating clergymen were Mrs. Washington McLean and Mrs. Ludlow, wife of Admiral Ludlow, mother and sister, respectively, of the bride, and Lieut. Caldwell, Admiral Dewey's secretary.

The arrangements for the wedding were made with all the secrecy which has attended the whole affair. After procuring the license for the wedding yesterday Lieut. Caldwell called upon Father Mackin of St. Paul's, of which church Mrs. Hazen is a communicant, and arranged for the wedding this morning. As Admiral Dewey is not a Catholic, a special dispensation was required for the performance of the ceremony. This was procured by Father Mackin from Bishop Curtis, Vicar General of the Diocese of Baltimore, who granted it, in the absence of Cardinal Gibbons, who is at present in New Orleans. Father Mackin went to Baltimore for this purpose yesterday afternoon.

At 9:45 this morning two carriages containing the wedding party drew up before the modest red brick rectory in the rear of St. Paul's. The general public had no intimation of where the ceremony was to take place and not a single spectator was present as the party alighted. Admiral Dewey and Lieut. Caldwell quickly stepped from their carriage and the Admiral assisted the bride-elect and her mother and sister from the other carriage. Mrs. Hazen was gowned in a pearl gray silk, over which she wore a long stylish black wrap trimmed with silver fox and lined with lavender silk. The Admiral wore a black frock coat, gray trousers and a silk hat. Upon entering the rectory they were ushered into the reception room, where Admiral Dewey was presented to Father Mackin and the two clergymen who were to assist in the ceremony.

PRIEST AND ADMIRAL TALK.

Upon being presented the Admiral said that he had heard that Father Mackin had in his early years been a sailor, and it gave him additional happiness to know that he was to be married by a clergyman who had at one time followed the sea. Father Mackin replied happily that when he found he could not become an Admiral he had determined to become a priest. When a lad of seventeen years he ran away from home with two other boys and went to sea. His sea career, however, was very brief. He said that he found that he was unfitted for the life of a sailor and a few months found him back at his books.

Mrs. Hazen removed her wrap, and she and the Admiral immediately took their places in the centre of the little reception room where the ceremony was performed, which made them man and wife. Father Mackin and his assistants wore simple black cassocks. Before the ceremony Father Mackin addressed the contracting parties as follows:

"Before pronouncing the solemn words which will bind you forever together, it may be well to forget for a moment the things that are around us and to look upward. We are the children of God, and we have a right to call upon Him in joy and in sorrow. We need His help in both extremes, and never more than now, for, although the promises you are about to make are easily made and the work of a moment, their fulfillment is the work of a lifetime. We call upon God to witness and to bless this union of which He is the author and which He has made sacred. No matter how generous and devoted you may be to each other, there are in every life moments of trial when we, in our weakness, need the help that comes from above, and this help will be given in its fullness in return for the faithful fulfillment of our obligation. The higher your position in life the more incumbent upon you is the faithful fulfillment of your obligation and the more rigorous the accounts that will be exacted. The neglect of these obligations will cast its shadow upon eternity. But this hour we hope marks the beginning of a career which will make you wiser, better, and more useful to your fellow-creatures in this life and the life beyond it, and when death at last shall break the link which binds you, as death alone can break it, may that last hour find the two hands as fondly clasped and the two hearts as closely joined as they are to-day, and may the joys of this life be a foretaste of the joys that are to come."

PERFORMING THE CEREMONY.

The ceremony was performed with the ring, according to the nuptial rites of the Catholic Church. Including the address of Father Mackin, it consumed less than five minutes. Father Mackin was the first to hail the bride as Mrs. Dewey. Congratulations and felicitations followed, and the wedding party drove directly from the rectory to the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. McLean, for the wedding breakfast.

After arriving at the McLean residence Admiral Dewey was driven to his own house. There he changed his costume for a traveling suit, returning to the McLean residence on foot. The wedding breakfast lasted an hour. There were present only the bride and bridegroom, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Ludlow, Lieut. Caldwell, and Fred Bugher. The table was elaborately decorated with Bride roses.

About 12:20 the Admiral and Mrs. Dewey left the McLean residence for the Pennsylvania Station. Mrs. Dewey had changed the gown in which she was married for a black traveling suit. Less than a dozen persons had congregated at the station, and there was no demonstration as they passed hurriedly through the station to the train.

The Admiral kept up his famous record for being ahead of time. "He got to my house at 9:35," said Father Mackin, with an air of amused wonder. "He and Lieut. Caldwell and I killed time until a carriage dashed up to the door. I saw it, and was beginning to tell him that the party had arrived, when I discovered that he was not there. He was out at the curb greeting them." The Admiral was decidedly well pleased with his work in getting ahead of time. After he entered the railroad car to go to New York, Secretary Root came in and was presented to the bride. As soon as he had congratulated the Admiral, Dewey said: "You know we were married this morning, Mr. Secretary. We stole a march on them all."

Mrs. Dewey had been looking over the morning papers, and she told the Admiral that all the newspapers said that President McKinley was sure now to be re-elected. "Do they?" said the bridegroom. "I guess they are about right."

GREETINGS FOR THE ADMIRAL.

Cheering Crowds Await His Arrival with His Bride—To Stay at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Flushed with mingled happiness, pride, and embarrassment, Admiral George Dewey, in presence of an eager crowd, descended briskly from a Pullman car at the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City last evening, and helped his newly-made bride to alight. Admiral and Mrs. Dewey arrived unattended in the public Pullman car Madeline on the ordinary train from Washington, which reached the station promptly on schedule time, at 6:10 o'clock. None of the Admiral's relatives or personal friends was there to greet him and his bride, but everybody in the Nation is his friend, and certainly each of his fellow-passengers and of those who had been attracted to the station by the announcement of his arrival considered himself as such, and extended hearty but respectful greeting and congratulations to him.

Every seat in the Pullman car was occupied, but none save Secretary of War Root, who arrived on the same train, was for some time aware who the handsome passenger in the silk hat, dark gray suit, and black overcoat was. Secretary Root exploined that the newly wedded pair succeeded in getting away from the National capital without attracting attention, and it was not until Philadelphia was reached, where crowds, having learned of his marriage and departure for New York, had assembled to greet him, recognized and cheered him, that the people on the train realized who was among them.

When their eyes had thus been opened there was much anxiety to see the Admiral and his wife, and the number of persons who suddenly became filled with the desire to ride in the parlor car was extraordinary. The car was directly behind the engine, and about everybody on the train walked into it ostensibly in search of a vacant seat, but as they made their way back raised their hats and the women bowed. Admiral Dewey returned the salutation by raising his hat. The passengers in the parlor car, at the suggestion of J. J. Oudin of Baltimore, communicated with each other from seat to seat and discussed a suggestion to club together and present the happy pair with a bouquet on their arrival in Jersey City. All agreed that the suggestion was an excellent one, but the plan was abandoned owing to the impossibility of securing flowers immediately on the arrival of the train.

GREETED IN PHILADELPHIA.

At the Philadelphia station a big crowd had gathered and cheered the Admiral enthusiastically until the train pulled out. Admiral Dewey acknowledged the greeting by rising and raising his hat. Several persons boarded the train and came to New York expressly to get a good look at the hero of Manila. These returned by the first train back. One old man was impelled in his enthusiasm to address Admiral Dewey.

"Admiral," he said tremulously. "I saw you on board the Olympia and also in the parade in New York, and I want to say to you, God bless you!"

"You are very kind, I am sure. I will repeat what you say to Mrs. Dewey," said the Admiral.

When the train steamed into the station at Jersey City a good-sized crowd had gathered. It was quickly swelled by the passengers, who hurriedly left the train, and by others who came running from other trains. The Admiral and Mrs. Dewey were the last to leave the car. Their appearance was greeted with raising of hats and faint clapping of hands. Then one man broke the reserve by shouting, "Three cheers for our Admiral!" And they were given with might and main. Mrs. Dewey, looking pale but pretty, gave her hand to her husband and stepped on to the platform. She was dressed in a black silk figured bodice with a white V-shaped front, a plain black silk gown, and a becoming black bonnet trimmed with black feathers and lace. Secretary Root had taken leave of them in the car. Arm in arm, escorted by Assistant Station Master J. D. Killey and followed by a cheering crowd, which had been increased by arrivals on the ferryboats from Manhattan, Admiral and Mrs. Dewey made their way to the ferryboat St. Louis, which plys between the station and the Twenty-third Street slip on this side of the river, the Admiral smiling and repeatedly raising his hat. They walked to the front of the boat on the upper deck and stood in the shadow outside, with their backs to the lighted cabin. Crowds formed in line on each side of them, but at a respectful distance, and gazed at them curiously.

Here the Admiral was addressed by reporters. He begged to be excused under the circumstances from talking or from discussing his plans. "Really," said he with a smile, "I have nothing to say. What can I say on an occasion such as this?"

Soon afterward the Admiral entered the cabin and seated himself with Mrs. Dewey in the centre, three seats from a girl who did not know who her neighbors were. The crowds watched them from a distance.

AT THE FERRY HERE.

When the boat reached the Twenty-third Street ferry house the people rushed out to the street and waited, expecting him to enter a carriage that was drawn up at the entrance. A big policeman cleared a lane through the crowd. But Admiral and Mrs. Dewey did not issue that way. They did not seek to evade the crowd, but, accompanied by a railroad official, went down the stairway leading to the cabs of the Pennsylvania Railway Company and entered an ordinary station four wheeler, in which they were rapidly driven to the Waldorf-Astoria. There was no crowd in waiting there, and had there been one, the people would not have seen the Admiral. The cab stopped at the private entrance of Proprietor Boldt in Thirty-third Street. Manager F. D. Thomas hurried out, escorted the distinguished visitors up the steps and the door closed behind them before the only passer-by, a woman with an armful of crysanthemums, who had recognized him, had sufficiently recovered from her astonishment to gasp out, "My, there's Admiral Dewey."

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey occupy a private suite adjoining the apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Boldt. Mrs. Dewey's maid had previously arrived with the luggage. Some flowers addressed to Mrs. Dewey were sent to the hotel during the afternoon. Mr. Boldt's distinguished guests, it is understood, will remain at the Waldorf-Astoria for two or three days, and it is their wish to be as little noticed as possible.

Admiral Dewey's Dog Dead.

Admiral Dewey's Japanese dog Bob, who acted as mascot on the cruiser Olympia on the homeward voyage, died on Wednesday at the hospital of Dr. Both, a veterinary surgeon in New Brighton, S. I., of paralysis. When Admiral Dewey arrived at Tompkinsville the dog was ill, and was placed in the care of Dr. John Clark, a veterinary surgeon of Tompkinsville. When the Admiral left Tompkinsville he left the animal with the doctors, who were instructed to take the best of care of him. When Admiral Dewey learned of the death of the dog he wrote a letter directing that the animal be properly buried.

MRS. M. O'D. DAVEY'S DEATH.

False Report that Work for Mrs. Dewey Was the Cause of It.

Mrs. Marion O'Donnell Davey, to whom Mrs. Mildred Hazen, now the bride of Admiral Dewey, intrusted the preparation of her trousseau, died suddenly at 5:30 o'clock Wednesday morning at her home in East Forty-first Street.

Death resulted from heart disease, and the report immediately spread that the strain incidental to her work for the then Mrs. Hazen had been a contributing cause. The relatives of Mrs. Davey regret very much the circulation of the story.

They say that there was not as much worry connected with that order as with many others, which are received nearly every week

Schley to Hoist His Flag Nov. 17.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Admiral Schley to-day received his final orders from the Navy Department to hoist his flag on the Chicago at New York on the 17th inst., assuming command of the South Atlantic Station.

A good whiskey is always desirable. A perfect whiskey is a rare article. "Old Saratoga" Whiskey, made by Rosskam, Gerstley & Co., is perfection. Acker, Merrall & Condit sell it.—Adv.

Evans' Ale Nature's Richest Product.

'Tis well brewed, and well bottled, too.—Adv.

TRAIN WRECKERS AT WORK.

They Derail a Michigan Central Train Near Toledo—Three People Are Fatally Injured.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 9.—Michigan Central Train No. 310, from Toledo to Detroit, was ditched by the spreading of rails between Alexis and Vienna, Mich., about 8 o'clock to-night.

The accident was the result of a deliberate piece of work by unknown train wreckers, and happened at a point just beyond a short trestle.

Two freight trains had passed over the road in safety a short time before. Where the rails were spread it was found that the bolts that held the fishplates had been unscrewed.

The nuts were lying on the ties and the threads of the bolts were not marred in any way. A couple of big wrenches, such as section hands use, were found lying beside the track, indicating how the rails had been loosened.

Three people were fatally injured. They are: John McKay, Indianapolis, rib broken, cut about face and head by glass; John O'Neill, Detroit, fireman, cut about head and arms, and William Hamilton, engineer, bruised, and probably internally injured.

The seriously injured are: Charles Calvert, Detroit, hand and arm hurt; Maxine Faneuff, Walbridge, Ohio, shoulder dislocated; Charles Kress, Detroit, head badly cut and neck lacerated; Jacob Rosensall, Detroit, badly bruised and cut about the head with glass; Devore M. Ashton, Detroit, three ribs broken and face cut; Mrs. Sarah Whipple, Monroe, Mich., head badly hurt and body bruised; Dean Ashmore, Detroit, arm nearly severed at wrist; S. A. Freshney, Fort Wayne, Ind., hurt about head and knee dislocated; Ralph Spare, New York, hand and wrist badly cut; Conductor Markins, bruised about the body.

Fifteen or twenty other passengers were bruised and shaken up, some of them receiving slight wounds. William Hamilton, the engineer, was thrown through the window of his cab, and was badly bruised by the fall, as well as cut about the face and head. His injuries may prove serious. He retained, however, sufficient presence of mind when he recovered from the shock, to hurry to his engine and draw the fire, thus preventing an explosion.

The early reports of the wreck were alarming, and the railroad company summoney every available physician from Toledo and elsewhere. A special hospital train was ordered from Detroit, and the injured will be taken there. Some of the les seriously hurt were brought to Toledo on a Lake Shore arain, which arrived shortly before midnight.

ROYALISTS' TRIAL BEGINS.

French Senate Hears Charges Against Alleged Conspirators—Fifteen Men Are Arraigned.

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The first sitting of the Senate High Court for the judgment of prisoners in the alleged Royalist plot, which has so far had any interest for the public, took place this afternoon. The Senate Chamber was crammed with distinguished spectators, among them Gyp, in her now historic coal-scuttle bonnet; the "Dame Blanche," dressed, however, in black; Mlle. Déroulède, sister of the poet prisoner, whom she resembles nasally; François Coppée, who looks every day less like a poet and more like a superannuated tragedian; Jules Lemaitre, snuffy and insignificant, the head of the Nationalists; Maurice Barres, anti-Semitic priest of paradox, whose hatchet profile and Oriental eyes are the strangest paradox about him; a bunch of ex-Ministers, and a number of disaffected Generals in plain clothes.

The Senate rapidly filled after 1 o'clock P. M. Fallières, its President, took his seat. The ushers, with silver chains and knee breeches, shouted for silence, and the prisoners were thereupon introduced.

First came Déroulède, then Baron de Vaux, the typical aristocrat, suffering so severely from the gout that he had to be brought in on a chair; then the Comte de Chevilly, late Secretary of the Comte de Paris, fat and rubicund, a country gentleman dragged by circumstances into politics and plots, and behind them came the rag-tag and bob-tail of the plotters, bald, fat, hairy, slim, of all shapes and sizes and colors, fifteen in all. The Procureur Général, in a red and ermine robe, sat to prosecute at the President's right hand.

Ten years have elapsed since the Procureur Général has risen in the Senate to demand the punishment of conspirators who had plotted to overthrow the State. The last time it was Quesnay de Beaurepaire who arose in his red-ermined robe and gold-braided toque as Procureur Général to hound Boulanger and Rochefort to their life sentence. This time de Beaurepaire was a mere spectator, threadbare and hungry looking, and he came in with Rochefort's following and shared in the applause which Rochefort's arrival evoked.

Immediately after the arrival of the prisoners the names of the Senators were called. Fifteen of them failed to answer. M. Fallières then called the names of the defendants, and all replied in loud tones.

M. Déroulède, replying to the usual question as to his profession, said:

"Defender of the rights of the people."

An usher then read the long indictment, to which the audience paid little attention.

The Senate, later, adjourned the public hearing until to-morrow, and deliberated behind closed doors on the question whether the Senators who were absent at the opening of the sitting could be allowed to take part in the future proceedings.

It was finally decided, by a vote of 180 to 160, to exclude the absentee Senators.

During the session the witnesses, who number four hundred, having created an uproar, were expelled. The spectators left the palace without any untoward incident occurring.

Amnesty in Dreyfus Affair Cases.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—It was rumored in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies to-day that the Government will initiate a project for declaring amnesty in all cases connected with the Dreyfus affair.

Chicago and St. Louis Express,

Via Pennsylvania Railroad leaves New York (West 23d Street Station) at 1:55 P. M. every day. Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping cars, Dining cars, and day coaches to Chicago and St. Louis. No extra fare.—Adv.

MISSING MINISTER'S FATE

Not Fifth Avenue Hotel Guest, as the Police Believe.

DETAILS POINT TO MURDER

Strange Discovery of Personal Effects Gives Alarm of the Rev. William Hart Dexter's Disappearance.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of the Rev. William Hart Dexter, Principal of the New York Naval Academy, at Nyack, deepens as the investigation concerning his whereabouts goes on, and there is now strong evidence to prove that he was probably assaulted and robbed at least, if not murdered, after he left the steamer C. H. Northam, on which he had secured a berth on Thursday night of last week. Either this is the case or the steamboat people are mistaken in their statement that the clergyman did not go on board the boat when it sailed on midnight Thursday for New Haven. It is possible, of course, that he did this, and either fell or jumped overboard.

It was discovered yesterday that the police are working on an entirely false hypothesis in the case. This was learned from the statement of Capt. McClusky, who said that Mr. Dexter had been traced as far as Saturday morning, he having staid at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Friday night with A. C. Murphy, and that both registered as from Springfield, Mass., where Mr. Dexter formerly resided. A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES discovered last night that the W. H. Dexter registered at the hotel is an entirely different person, that he is a resident at the present time of Springfield, and that he and A. C. Murphy, also of that place, came to New York on Friday and registered at the hotel.

This leaves the whereabouts of the Rev. Mr. Dexter a mystery from the time he went to the office of the New Haven Steamboat Company and engaged a berth on the Northam, intending to go from New Haven to Springfield, where the other Mr. Dexter lives. Another peculiar complication about the case, and one which led the police to jump to the conclusion that the clergyman and the Mr. Dexter registered were one, arose from the fact that the Rev. Mr. Dexter was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Thursday, but not as a guest. He was in the hotel for a few moments, and wrote a letter from there to his wife in Nyack, saying that he was going to Springfield. This was mailed at 8:30 o'clock in the evening, and Mr. Dexter had plenty of time after that to get to the steamboat dock, as the boat did not leave until nearly four hours later. It is supposed that he then purchased his ticket.

HOW THE ALARM WAS GIVEN.

Knowledge of the fact that the Rev. Mr. Dexter was among the missing came about in a peculiar manner. It was known that he had left his home, in Nyack, on Thursday last. He told his wife at that time that he was going to New York and that during his absence he might run down to Springfield, Mass., where he is well known and where he formerly resided. That he did not return as soon as expected was not regarded with anxiety at his home, his family thinking that he had extended his visit to Springfield. Their suspicions that something untoward might have happened to him came about in this way:

Mrs. Mary O'Neill, who is matron at 120 Water Street and who is janitress of the building at 140 Water Street, on Friday morning last at 6:30 o'clock found in front of her door a gold Knight Templar emblem that had been worn as a watch charm. Near it was a key, to which was attached a brass tag bearing the figure "9." She turned these things over to T. S. Negus, a manufacturer of nautical instruments at 140 Water Street, who is her employer. Mr. Negus found the name "Rev. W. H. Dexter" and "Springfield" on the back of the charm, and he sent a letter addressed to Mr. Dexter at that city. The Postmaster of the place redirected the letter to Nyack, and when it reached here it was opened by the son of the Rev. Mr. Dexter. In this way the family became aware of the finding of the emblem in this city, and the police here were notified to look for the missing clergyman. His son and daughter also came to this city to aid in the search.

The detectives who were put on the case established the significance of the key when they learned that Mr. Dexter had secured passage on Thursday night on the steamer C. H. Northam for New Haven and had been assigned to Room 3. It was also learned positively as the board's officers believe, that Mr. Dexter had not gone on the steamer, which left her pier at midnight on Thursday, as on the arrival of the vessel in New Haven the room was found to have been unoccupied and the passenger's grip was in the room. This was brought to Police Headquarters yesterday, and was found to contain several articles of underwear and a flask which had contained whisky.

THE POLICE DECEIVED.

From Mr. Dexter's children the police learned the fact that their father had written a letter from the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Thursday night, and the officials made this place the basis of their investigations. They found out by an inspection of the register that a Mr. Dexter and a Mr. Murphy had staid there, and they at once jumped to the conclusion that the Dexters were identical. The police yesterday, deceived by this theory, commented on the fact that Mr. Dexter had been seen at the hotel after the finding of his badge, and they said that this did away with any idea of foul play.

"I think we have established that Dexter was seen after he lost his badge," said Capt. McClusky with a wink. "So he could not have been very badly handled in Water Street when he lost the Knights Templars' charm if he could get back up town and register at the Fifth Avenue." This was said with another wink. "We are looking," he added, "for Murphy. However, no one seems to know anything about him. When we find out who he is we'll have something more to tell perhaps. I imagine that it's the usual case."

"Have you established that the Dexter at the hotel and the clergyman were the same?" asked the reporter.

"If you'll follow the story closely," said the Chief of Detectives, "I guess you'll see that there couldn't be any doubt about that."

The first intimation that perhaps the Dexter registered and the missing clergyman might not be the same came from Mr. Summer, the clerk at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He said yesterday that he knew the Rev. Mr. Dexter, and that he had directed him concerning the New Haven boats on last Thursday. He was not on duty on Friday, when the other Mr. Dexter registered at the hotel, but he said that he very much doubted that the guest was identical with the missing clergyman.

WHAT NORTHAM'S OFFICERS SAY.

The steamboat people base their assertion that Mr. Dexter did not come on board the Northam on the fact, as stated, that his stateroom was discovered empty in the morning, that it showed no signs of having been occupied, and that his valise was still there when the boat arrived at New Haven. There is a great deal of bustle and excitement on the dock when the boat sails at midnight, so that the statement of the steamboat authorities is not regarded as conclusive.

According to a statement made by Mrs. Dexter to the police, her husband had $100, a gold watch and chain, and other articles of jewelry in his possession when he left home. He was in no financial troubles, so far as known, and Mrs. Dexter said that there was no reason why, if her husband were safe he should not let her know of the fact. She inclines to the belief that he has met with foul play.

The Rev. Mr. Dexter became pastor of the Park Congregational Church, in Springfield, about six years ago. He resigned on account of financial troubles, and took up farming, at which he was unsuccessful. He then formed a Presbyterian church, but resigned the pastorate of that. Last Fall he went to Nyack, where he established the New York Naval Academy. He was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1878, and later from the Auburn Theological Seminary. He is forty-one years old, and the following description of him is furnished by the police: Five feet eight inches in height, 150 pounds weight, dark complexion, with dark brown hair; a dark brown mixed with gray full beard, a mole over the left eye on the brow, wore a dark sack coat and waistcoat, gray trousers, and black alpine hat.

NO EXTRA CHARGE

On the Lake Shore Limited for Cleveland or Toledo. Every day; quick time; perfect track; superb service, via New York Central.—Adv.

YALE ACCUSED IN COURT.

University Charged with Using Undue Influence to Secure Bequests from the Late Prof. Marsh.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 9.—The New Haven Union this afternoon says that late yesterday counsel for Robert H. Waters filed the reasons for appeal from the probating of the will of the late Prof. Othniel C. Marsh of Yale University in the Superior Court. The document filed by counsel for Mr. Waters is startling in the nature of its allegations.

Yale University, by its officers and agents, is accused of using undue influence to bring about the making of the will in its favor; that it neglected to compensate Prof. Marsh for his time and labor; that, after by these means sending him into indebtedness, it did not render him a fair compensation and compelled him to mortgage his home for $230,000; that said Marsh was of the opinion that there was no future life for him or any human being, and that the only way to secure immortality would be by human agencies; that Yale University encouraged him in this belief and so brought him to a state of mind whereby he ignored his relatives and devised his whole fortune to the university.

Prof. Marsh's will, a lengthy document, was probated in the Probate Court last June, after a contest.

At the time only a few witnesses were called and little testimony was adduced to sustain the contentions of Robert H. Waters that his uncle had been influenced by Yale.

The estate has been variously estimated at $50,000 to $150,000. The scientific collections of the late professor were extremely complete and valued, according to the nephew, at $1,000,000. In addition to these were the orchids, which were sold at auction a few weeks ago and brought but a few hundred dollars. The will, with the exception of a ten-thousand-dollar bequest to a Washington natural science museum, bequeathed the entire estate to Yale University. Prior to the execution of the will Prof. Marsh had deeded to the university his most extensive and valuable collection.

TreasurerW. W. Farnam, of Yale, one of the executors of Prof. Marsh's will, stated this evening concerning the allegations set forth in the appeal opposing the probating of the will, that the case would be contested by Yale, even to the Supreme Court, if necessary, and that he regarded the allegations as absurd and preposterous.

PLATT DAZED BY THE RETURNS.

Republican Vote Up the State Far Surpassed His Expectations.

Senator Platt, at Republican State Headquarters, yesterday declared that the vote cast up the State was far beyond his expectations. "I am still dazed at the returns from the country," the Senator remarked. "They did splendidly up the State. One of my friends in one of the interior towns wrote me to-day, saying: 'God made the country; man made the town.'

"The splendid Republican victories all over the country are a strong indorsement of President McKinley's Administration, and to my mind they indicate that Mr. McKinley will be the choice of the people for a second term."

CROKER ON STATE POLITICS.

Says Interior Democrats Ought to Organize Like Tammany.

Richard Croker yesterday expressed himself as doubtful of the expediency of establishing permanent Democratic State headquarters in this city. "I don't know that it would do much good," the Tammany leader said, "but it is certain that the up-State Democrats should organize and work like Tammany Hall does. See the result here and up the State. I guess that shows what organization and systematic work can accomplish."

"Do you hold ex-Senator Hill responsible for the defeat up the State?" Mr. Croker was asked.

"I am not blaming anybody yet," Mr. Croker responded. "I only say that the result in the interior is very disappointing."

SEEK TO DEPOSE MR. HANNA.

Washington Politicians Desire Another Campaign Leader in 1900.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The movement to have some one substituted for Senator Hanna as director of the campaign in 1900 has gathered headway since the Ohio election. The movement, which was started some time ago, was suspended during the closing days of the campaign, but it is now being renewed.

It is understood that the President thinks Nash's great plurality does away with the talk about Hanna as a dead weight on the party, and is less likely than ever to pay any attention to the attacks upon the Senator.

OHIO STILL INCOMPLETE.

Democrats Do Not Concede the State by More Than 40,000.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 9.—Incomplete returns from all counties, as reported to the Republican State Headquarters, give Nash (Rep.) a plurality of 50,364, a net Republican gain of 22,195 over the vote of 1897. The Democrats are not willing to concede the State by over 40,000. The figures emanating from their headquarters give Nash a plurality in Republican counties of 79,440 and McLean a plurality of 40,280 in the Democratic counties, making Nash's estimated plurality in the State 39,160.

No figures have been made on the total vote in the State by either committee, and the result will not be known until the official count is made by the Secretary of State. The Jones vote, (independent candidate for Governor,) according to estimates given out at both Republican and Democratic headquarters, will be 100,000. Returns from Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo, and other manufacturing centres, show that 60 per cent. of the independent vote came from the Democrats.

A flurry was created in political circles to-day by the claims of the Democratic State Committee that Patrick (D.) had been elected for Lieutenant Governor, over Caldwell, (R.) The returns showed that Caldwell had been cut heavily as the result of the fight made against him by the Anti-Saloon League, but the Republican Committee had not given the matter any serious consideration.

To-day, however, County Chairmen were asked for the vote on Lieutenant Governor. To-night's returns had been received from seventy counties, which gave Caldwell a plurality of 8,278. The remaining eighteen counties gave Nash a plurality of 12,165, and as they are all strongly Republican, Chairman Dick claims the election of Caldwell with the greatest confidence. It is claimed Caldwell's plurality over Patrick will not be less than 5,000.

New York Day at the Philadelphia Export Exposition.

The Royal Blue Line announces that Monday, November 13th, has been designated as New York Day at the Philadelphia Exposition, and that a fare of $3.00 from New York to Philadelphia and return, including admission to the Exposition, has been made for this occasion. Tickets being good to go on any train on November 13th and for return on or before November 22d. Stations in New York, Central Railroad of New Jersey, foot of Liberty Street and South Ferry.—Adv.

SALISBURY WARNS THE BIG POWERS

British Premier Says Interference Cannot Be Accepted.

WILL DEAL WITH BOERS ALONE

Declines to Predict What the Ultimate Result Is to Be.

Recent Understanding with Germany Referred To with Satisfaction, as Is American Friendliness.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Lord Salisbury, the British Premier, was the principal speaker at the Lord Mayor's banquet at Guildhall to-night. Near the close of his address, which dealt chiefly with affairs in South Africa, he announced that England would not accept interference in her trouble with the Transvaal Republic, and that she would settle it in her own way. His address

the unbounded, unlimited right of accumulating munitions of war against us. Year after year an accumulation of munitions was made which could only be directed against us. Hampered by these arrangements, it was impossible that we should avoid the interval of trial and danger necessarily to intervene between the moment when war was declared and the moment when our forces could accept contest and appear upon the field.

"That interval has nearly passed. Our troops are beginning to arrive. Foreign nations have complimented us upon the calmness with which we have received the intelligence of occasional checks. Whatever strategy there might be, we are well aware that the beginning of our conflict with the Boers must be marked by a retirement of our troops from positions they are not strong enough to occupy. It is necessary that they should wait for sufficient reinforcements. I do not attempt to forecast the future. I only say that my faith in the British soldier is unbounded, and I am deeply gratified to feel that he is in the vigorous and sagacious hands of Gen. Buller.

"Regarding the future, I will only deprecate some very strange assertions that I see occasionally in the Continental press. Only the other day I saw it asserted, not by a chance writer, but by a man who has been a member of a French Government, that this war had for its object the gratification of the lusts of greedy lords, who desired a partition among themselves of the gold and diamonds of the Transvaal.

"Now I beg to assure this gentleman that her Majesty's Cabinet has not had a farthing from the Transvaal or from any other gold fields. There is Yukon, about which there is no contest. If there had been any chance of our gaining advantages, these Yukon gold fields should have yielded something; but I appeal to my friend, Lord Hamilton, to know if the Cabinet ever had a farthing from them. [Laughter.]

"I go further. England as a whole would have had no advantage from the possession of gold mines except as her Government conferred the blessings of good administration upon those engaged in the industry. All successful industry breeds commerce, and commerce has produced to the advantage of England, and all industries and commerce flourish better under her good government than under any other regimen in the world. But that is the limit of our interest.

GIVES EUROPE WARNING.

"What we desire is equal rights for all men of all races and security for our fellow-subjects and our empire. The hour for asking by what means these results can be obtained is not yet come, but these are the objects and the only objects we seek. We do not allow any other consideration to cross our path. I have seen it suggested—and it seems to me a wild suggestion—that the other powers will interfere with this country, and in some form or other dictate to those who are concerned in it as to what its upshot should be. Don't let any man think it is in that fashion the conflict will be concluded. We shall have to carry it through ourselves, and the interference of anybody else will have no effect upon it. [Cheers.] In the first place, because we would not accept that interference, and in the second place because we are convinced that there is no such idea in the mind of any Government in the world.

"Within my recollection, there have been some five or six great wars, involving in their close great territorial modifications, but, except as provided for by treaties and except in the case of treaties, in none of these wars has a third party ventured to interfere between the combatants. In none of these wars has any nation claimed a right to determine what the issue of the contest or its terms should be. They have not claimed that right because they can not. It is not in accordance with international law that they should possess it. Therefore, such dreams should be set aside.

"Whenever we are victorious we shall consult the vast interests committed to our care. Vast duties lie upon us to perform, and, taking counsel of the uniform traditions of our Colonial Government and of the moderation and equal justice to all races of men which it has been our uniform practice to observe, I do not doubt we shall so arrange that the issue of this conflict will confer good government upon the area where it rages and give the security, sorely needed, against the recurrence of any such dangers and the necessity of any such future exertion, and for the restoration of peace and civilization to that portion of the world."

Lord Salisbury resumed his seat amid tremendous cheering.

At the banquet, besides the Marquis of Salisbury, there were present Lord Wolseley, Mr. Ritchie, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Halsbury, the Lord Chief Justice, the Duke of Marlborough, and a few minor diplomats. Mr. Chamberlain was absent. Lord Salisbury and Lord Wolseley were warmly cheered as they passed from the reception in the library into the banqueting hall. The Lord Mayor proposed "The Ministers" in a speech in which he vigorously denounced "the ignorant arrogance of the invader," dwelling on the fact that Sir Alfred Milner, in spite of herculean exertions, was unable to "prevail with the overbearing, corrupt oligarchy, therefore other of our champions have the business in hand."

LORD WOLSELEY PRAISES ARMY.

Replying to the toast, "The Army," proposed in warm terms by Alderman Treloar, Lord Wolseley said:

"Every day applications are received from volunteers in all parts of the empire who wish to be sent to the front. I am proud of the sailors, soldiers, and volunteers, who are all on guard. We have hard work before us, for our foe is brave and it is no mimic warfare in which we are engaged.

"When one reads of the work which our local forces in Natal have done in the past few weeks, one must deem them worthy of standing side by side with the best regulars.

"We at present have only mobilized one army corps, consisting of 53,000 men, of whom 44,000 are already on the way to the Cape. To-day orders have been sent to mobilize another division; and, if called upon by the Minister to mobilize another army corps, we are quite prepared to do so."

GERMANY RECALLS WARSHIPS.

Three Corvettes in West India Waters Ordered Home.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 9.—The German Consul here received to-day an intimation that, owing to war conditions, the German corvettes Stein, Stesch, and Charlotte, now in these waters and due here on Saturday, have been ordered to proceed home immediately. The incident has caused considerable speculation.

COMMENTS OF LONDON PRESS.

Takes Most Delight in References to Germany and America.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—As was anticipated, Lord Salisbury, in his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet last evening, said practically nothing that would throw light upon the ultimate fate of the Boer Republics. The speech was of the commenting rather than of the informing order. The pro-Boer Daily Chronicle rather hastily interprets his phrase, "We seek no gold fields, no territory," as meaning that the national rights of the republics will be respected in the final settlement. It thinks his words, "will fall with soothing effect on Dutchmen in South Africa," and even goes so far as to say that, if they had been spoken sooner, they would have altogether prevented war.

This is quite an isolated view. Every Cabinet Minister has made the same profession, both before and since the war began, and Lord Salisbury distinctly disclaimed any idea of defining the ultimate settlement. The important points in his speech, which attract universal attention and gratification, are his references to the friendship of the United States and Germany and his plain statement that there will be no European intervention. Such assertions, coming from Lord Salisbury, will do much to restore the confidence of the country.

The Daily News, dwelling at some length upon Lord Salisbury's references to the United States, says:

"When we are told to bow our heads in shame before the tirades of the Continental press, we may be excused for preferring the unbought opinion of our colonial fellow subjects and our American friends. Lord Salisbury's remarks upon the 'vast mission' we share with the United States may be taken as an expression of his sympathy with the new tasks in which the United States is engaged."

The Times says:

"Lord Salisbury spoke in a tone of gravity which, far from indicating depression and still less dismay, marks the frame of mind becoming courageous and thoughtful men during a period of anxious suspense."

BULLER TO RELIEVE WHITE.

Movement Expected to Begin at Durban About Nov. 15—Big Siege Guns to be Used.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The scanty and conflicting news from the seat of war and the fact that Gen. White has not yet said a word about the alleged fighting around Ladysmith are again producing a feeling of gloom. It may be that Gen. White has sent news and that Gen. Buller has thought best to keep it to himself. Indeed, this is the version that is beginning to be believed, as it is held to be impossible that the news of heavy fighting brought by Kaffirs in such circumstantial detail can be wholly groundless. If this be so, it is ominous, for there could be no ground for concealing favorable news.

It cannot be long, however, before a change occurs. Gen. Buller's forces will soon arrive at Durban, and will probably begin the advance to the relief of Ladysmith about Nov. 15. The Boers, if they ever entertain the idea of a real invasion of Cape Colony, have probably now abandoned it, and will devote their whole energies to reducing Ladysmith. They have only about a week in which to do this. The fact that they are rather inactive indicates that they are waiting for something which they feel sure will justify their delay. The latest Estcourt dispatches seem to hint that the garrison is about to retire further southward.

Orders have been received at Woolwich and Devonport for the mobilization of a siege train, which, it is supposed, is intended for the purpose of shelling Pretoria. The force manning it will approximate to the strength of eight batteries, and will consist of 32 officers and 1,104 non-commissioned officers and men. Its armament will be thirty howitzers, fourteen 6-inch guns, eight 5-inch guns, and eight 4-inch guns, the whole train weighing over 3,000 tons. This will be the first employment of a modernized siege train by any European army; and the progress of the reduction of the forts by lyddite shell fire, a preliminary to storming by infantry, will be watched with interest and curiosity by all professional soldiers.

Three large steamers have just been chartered at Liverpool to convey the ten thousand troops of the division which Lord Wolseley yesterday announced would be mobilized. The transport Arawa has been further delayed by a disarrangement of her electrical plant. The disabled Persian will transfer her troops to the Goth, which will leave Southampton next Tuesday.

A despatch from Durban announces that Prince Victor of Schleswig-Holstein arrived there on Monday and immediately proceeded up country.

The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Pietermaritzburg, telegraphing Monday, says:

"Estcourt, Pietermaritzburg, and Ladysmith are all safe for some time to come. Owing to the fact that Ladysmith lies low and the Boers, unluckily, have been permitted to occupy Mount Bulwan and other surrounding big hills, attempts to open up heliographic communication have proved a failure."

Beyond the crop of ever-recurring rumors, mostly without foundation, there is little news from the front. The official dispatch from Gen. Buller shows Ladysmith was still in fighting trim Sunday and anticipating a recommencement of the bombardment Monday. There is nothing, apparently, to justify the triumphant utterances in the British press. While, it is admitted, there is some room for congratulation, there is, it is added, also room for grave fear. The announcement yesterday that 3,000 Boers with big guns had left Pretoria on their way to the southern border is said to be merely a ruse to hide the real destination of this force, which, it is believed, is Ladysmith. Those who are best qualified to express an opinion on the subject believe that the quiescence of the Boers is ominous, and they expect shortly to hear of large accessions to the Boer guns in position and a severe bombardment of the beleaguered camp. The restoration of railroad communication, therefore, is seemingly a matter of the most urgent importance, as, probably, Gen. White's most pressing need at present is a supply of ammunition for the naval guns, of which several truckloads are understood to be at Estcourt, awaiting a clear line. It is considered doubtful if this will reach Gen. White in time, as it may be taken for granted that a determined attack will be made on the town in a very few days.

The constant delays in the departure of British transports, owing to the bad quality of the food supplies shipped by the contractors, is occasioning a scandal and great indignation. The Arawa, yesterday, had to be delayed twenty-four hours owing to the fact that 15,000 pounds of rotten English colonial beef and mutton had to be replaced. All the meat had to be taken out of the ship and dumped overboard at sea.

The Colonial Office has received a telegram from the Governor of Natal, giving a copy of the pigeon-post message received by the Premier from the Commandant of Volunteers. It is as follows:

"Ladysmith, Nov. 7.—I sent you, Nov. 3, by native messenger, a report of the engagement that day, but I am not sure if it reached you, as the messenger has not returned. Major Taunton and Sergt. Mapscne of the Natal Carbineers were killed. Capt. Arnott of the Border Mounted Rifles was wounded. Nine troopers were wounded, all slightly, and are doing well.

"There has been nothing important since the hospital was removed to a spot on the railway three miles south.

"All was quiet on Sunday and Monday. The enemy renewed the bombardment today, but no damage has been done."

From Port Elizabeth comes the intelligence that the customs officials there have seized a bale of new flags consigned to the Free State, consisting of Orange Free State colors with the Netherlands flag in the corner.

At Constantinople it is rumored that Lord Cromer, British Diplomatic Agent in Egypt, has received instructions to arrange with the Egyptian Cabinet for the dispatch of 5,000 Egyptian troops to the Transvaal; but the report is discredited here.

SPIES AT DELAGOA BAY.

Securing Information of the Movements of the British Troops.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Times has the following dispatch from Lourenzo Marquez, dated Nov. 6:

"Delagoa Bay is full of secret service police, getting information regarding the movements of the imperial service troops. The wire between Delagoa Bay and Pretoria was broken during the hurricane. It was not cut, as was thought at first. There is a Boer contingent of 750 men near Komati Poort. I find women have been leaving Durban for Pretoria with news. Passes are too easily granted at Durban.

"I understand that a contingent from Colenso is marching toward Greytown, and I hear on the best English authority that Johannesburg has been stripped of guns and men, the police force being composed of Russian Jews."

BULLER'S TROOPS ARE ARRIVING.

One Transport Reaches Cape Town and Proceeds to Durban.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The British transport Roslyn Castle, with Gen. Hildyard and the staff of the Yorkshire Regiment on board, has arrived at Cape Town. Four other transports sailed from England on the same day, Oct. 10.

The Roslyn Castle was immediately ordered to proceed for Durban.

BRITISH TROOPS TO MOVE.

Evidences of Activity Abound in Natal, but the Destination of the Soldiers Is Kept Secret.

ESTCOURT, Natal, Nov. 6.—Signs are abundantly manifest that a movement is contemplated by the British troops here, but their destination is kept a profound secret.

An armored train which has returned from reconnoitring in the direction of Colenso reports having seen nothing of the enemy. The train guard met a native runner returning from Ladysmith, who said that a party of Boers had torn up the line within a mile of Colenso Station.

The Boers, he asserted, were in great numbers in that vicinity. They brought big guns down from Grobler's Kloof Hill, planted them on the main roadway, and fired five shots into Colenso, only to ascertain that it had been completely evacuated.

Then they entered with five empty wagons, which they filled with goods from Edwards's store.

The train party went scouring, and obtained reliable news that Colenso was in possession of the Boers, and therefore returned here, bringing the runner with them.

The Natal Field Artillery, with mounted escorts, returned to camp at 4 o'clock this afternoon after patroling the surrounding country.

BULLER AGAIN HEARD FROM.

Says Both Kimberley and Ladysmith Are Holding Out.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The War Office received the following dispatch from Gen. Buller this morning, dated Cape Town, Nov. 8:

"Col. Kekewich telegraphs from Kimberley, Nov. 5, that all is well there and that there has been no serious attack yet. A slight bombardment did no damage. Information from Mafeking shows that place was safe Oct. 27. Col. Plumer had a successful engagement near Fort Tuli Oct. 26.

"Gen. White reports by pigeon post that the wounded and some civilians from Ladysmith have been removed four miles down the railroad, by an arrangement with Gen. Joubert, to a neutral place, to save them from the bombardment.

"Ninety-nine wounded from Dundee have been sent in under a flag of truce. They are all doing well, including the following officers: Col. C. E. Beckett, Major F. Hammersley, Capt. F. Ladam, Lieut. McLachlan, Major Boultbee, Capt. Dibley, Lieut. C. N. Perreau, Lieut. C. A. Wortham, Major W. Davidson, and Lieut. D. E. Weldon.

"The bombardment was discontinued Nov. 4 and Nov. 5, but it was expected to recommence Nov. 6."

NARROW ESCAPE OF A TRANSPORT.

Picked Up Close to the Rocks with a Broken Shaft.

ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde Islands, Nov. 9.—The British transport Persia, with a squadron of the Inniskilling Dragoons, a hospital detachment, and munitions of war on board, has been towed here with her thrust shaft broken and other damage done. She was picked up by a tug close to some rocks and was towed twenty-two miles.

EMPEROR WILLIAM IS NEUTRAL.

German Officers Asked to Stay Away from Boer Army.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—As the result of instructions from the Emperor a military order has been issued to the commanders of districts, in which his Majesty expresses his wish that no Prussian officers be granted leave to go to South Africa.

The order adds that everything is to be done to prevent former Prussian officers from taking part in the conflict in South Africa, his purpose being to avoid every appearance of violation on the part of Germany of the strict neutrality which, the Emperor says, should be observed.

MORE TROOPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Wolseley Announces Mobilization of Another Division.

LONDON, Nov 9.—During the course of the evening Lord Wolseley announced that orders had been given to mobilize another division for South Africa, and that the Government was quite prepared to mobilize a second army corps.

Boers Swarm About Kimberley.

ORANGE RIVER, Cape Colony, Nov. 6.—The Boers investing Kimberley have been reinforced by 2,000 men, and have succeeded in corralling about £5,000 worth of stock belonging to Kimberley merchants, which was intended for the sustenance of the town.

Respect for Boer Courage.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 6.—There is no doubt that the feeling prevalent of admiration for the courage of the Boers during the recent fighting is a good augury for a future peaceful settlement of the existing trouble. The Boer prisoners on the British cruiser Penelope pay high tribute to the British artillery.

More Gordon Highlanders to Fight.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.—Enormous crowds in the streets and about the docks here bid farewell to-day to the first battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, Dargai heroes, in which a son of Gen. White is a Lieutenant. The presence of Lady White and her daughter increased the enthusiasm.

Scarlet Fever Attacks Troops.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—An outbreak of scarlet fever at the barracks of the Horse Guards, the Blues, will probably alter the arrangements made for the Queen's inspection of the household cavalry Saturday, and may cause a postponement of their departure for South Africa.

TAX BRITISH WITH BRUTALITY.

Boers Claim that Prisoners Are Dragged at the Wheels of the Maxim Guns.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Ministerial papers here are giving currency to infamous Boer charges of British brutality to prisoners, and the treacherous use of the white flag. It is asserted that the British have bound prisoners to the wheels of Maxim guns and dragged them along."

Dr. Leyds Praises the Transvaal.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The morning papers have long accounts of an interview with Dr. Leyds, the special representative in Europe of the Transvaal Government, who argues that the Transvaal has everything to gain by remaining independent, and that her mining laws are the most liberal in the world, and prevent capitalists from obtaining monopolies. In the course of his remarks Dr. Leyds repeats President Kruger's assertion that if the republics must eventually belong to England, the latter will pay a price for them which will astound the world. The war, to which the Transvaal has been forced, Dr. Leyds asserts, has demonstrated to the whole world the courage and chivalry of this little people, which even their enemies do not hesitate to recognize.

MR. CARNEGIE SCORES WAR.

Declares the Attack on the Boers Is Infamous—Severely Condemns Philippine Policy.

One of the first passengers to descend the gangplank of the White Star liner Oceanic when she was docked yesterday was Andrew Carnegie. His wife was by his side.

Mr. Carnegie is in excellent health. After a few inquiries and the purchase of a newspaper, he left the examination of his baggage to others, and was conveyed in his carriage to his home, 5 West Fifty-first Street, where he was soon joined by C. M. Schwab, President of the Carnegie Steel Company.

A TIMES reporter saw Mr. Carnegie at his residence on his return from a stroll through Central Park with Mr. Schwab, who had acquainted him with business matters concerning which he desired information.

"My health is good," said Mr. Carnegie, "and I am returning from my annual Summer vacation. Any story that I intend to become a subject of Great Britain is without the slightest foundation. Where a man's treasure is, there is his heart also, and nearly all of mine is in Western Pennsylvania.

"The papers have told about the grand house I am building in Fifth Avenue, but there is no truth in it. It is simply a brick house, and not a palace. A friend of mine has looked after it, and my return has nothing to do with its construction.

"How about the war in the Transvaal? It was brought on by Great Britain in her desire for the gold fields and for race supremacy in South Africa.

"The war against the Boers is infamous and unjust, and is on a par with our attack on the poor Filipinos. These two attacks are a disgrace to both branches of our race. The people in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State have a right to self-government. One war is an attack on existing republics; the other on an embryonic republic. It is worse for us to attack the Filipinos than for Great Britain to attack the Boers, because we fall from a greater height, as we believe in government by the consent of the governed.

"Many of the best men in England have spoken against the Boer war, and everywhere it is deplored, except by those whose interests are served by it. These latter are a small clique of jingoes and others who see in the war a chance to improve their position.

"So far as the war in the Philippines is concerned, the feeling in Europe is one of sorrow on the part of our friends, and of rejoicing on the part of our enemies. The latter feel that, at last, they have got us into a trap. Our friends feel that we have been false to the great principles of the rights of man which are the essence of republicanism.

"About business? So far as I can see, and have been advised, the coming year will be one of great prosperity, provided, always, that in view of the present excited state of the world and the danger of war begetting war, the United States keeps out of the struggle. Now that this country has foreign possessions, there is more danger than ever of complications.

"Politics? Don't ask me about them. That is a subject I do not care to discuss.

"So Admiral Dewey has married Mrs. Hazen. Why, that is quite romantic. But," he added, with a merry twinkle, "that engagement may prove a more serious one than did the battle of Manila."

Asked about Wall Street reports and the Carnegie Steel Company's affairs, Mr. Carnegie replied:

"I must positively decline to discuss my private business affairs in the newspapers."

SCHOOL BOARD TO FIGHT.

Brooklyn Commissioners Will Contest Corporation Counsel Whalen's Pay Rolls Decision in the Courts.

Ira L. Bamberger, one of the Brooklyn School Commissioners, and Edward M. Shepard, as counsel for the Borough school teachers, yesterday served a notice upon Controller Coler to prevent his transfer to the general fund of the city of $200,000 appropriated by the School Board in July last for distribution among the teachers. The matter is to be fought out in the courts, the Borough Commissioners claiming that Corporation Counsel Whalen is wrong in his opinion that the School Board had no right to appropriate the money for this purpose. They claim that the $200,000 is due to the teachers and cannot be transferred to any other account.

Mandamus suits have also been begun, first, in the name of Edward P. Crowell, Principal of Public School No. 36 and President of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association; second, in the name of James J. McCabe, Principal of School No. 23 and President of the Brooklyn Principals' Association; and, third, in the name of William McAndrews, Principal of School No. 44. Then there are two more mandamus suits by members of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association and by the Brooklyn Class Teachers' Association. All these suits have for their object the payment to the teachers of their salaries for September on the schedule adjusted in July. It is intended to apply for a peremptory writ to compel Auditor Cook of the Central Board of Education to certify and audit the September pay rolls on the new schedule, to compel the sale of corporate stock to meet the Ahearn law's requirements without touching the $200,000, to prevent the transfer of the moneys appropriated for Brooklyn teachers' salaries to the general fund of the city, to ask for a judicial construction of Chapter 417 of the laws of 1899 in reference to the right of a Principal to vote on all increases of salaries affecting the teaching force of his school and to determine upon the certificate necessary to be attached to the pay rolls.

It is understood that the Corporation Counsel has agreed to accept the ruling of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court without further appeal.

COLLISION ON LACKAWANNA.

Trolley Car Struck at Crossing, Killing Two and Injuring One.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Two persons were instantly killed and one fatally injured in a collision on the Homer crossing at Cortland, about 11:30 o'clock this morning, between a trolley car and a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western milk train.

The motorman, who was severely injured, claims that the car got beyond his control. The trolley car was wrecked and two passengers, a middle-aged woman named Kennedy, who resided in Scott, N. Y., and a young man named Newton of Homer, were killed. The conductor and a third passenger, who were standing on the rear platform, saved their lives by jumping.

COLLISION ON A HIGH BRIDGE.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 9.—During a heavy fog to-day a rear-end collision occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the high bridge over the Brandywine River, in this city. A south-bound freight train parted by reason of a broken coupling, and the rear portion of the train stopped on the bridge. Before the cars could be coupled and pulled aulay away a southbound passenger train closely following plunged into the caboose of the stalled section of the freight. By the collision the caboose and a coal car were thrown down the embankment. The passenger train remained on the tracks of the bridge, which is 105 feet high, crossing the river and a rocky ravine.

The people on the passenger train were badly shaken by the collision. John Alden, of Philadelphia, United States Express Company messenger, had his arm broken. Conductor William Galloway was severely cut by broken glass. John H. Lacy of Wilmington was knocked unconscious and sustained internal injuries. Others were cut and bruised, but not seriously.

Useless Queens School Buildings.

The Queens Borough School Board has decided to lay before the Central Board and Superintendent Maxwell the condition in the borough resulting from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment failing to include enough money in the item for janitors and engineers to allow the borough board to run the schools. There is hardly a school open that is not overcrowded, and half-day sessions have been resorted to. Despite this, there are ten new schoolhouses which have never been used. There are hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in these buildings, but because there is no money to pay janitors and engineers they cannot be occupied.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

FREE LECTURES

IN THE GREAT HALL OF

COOPER INSTITUTE,

8TH ST. & 3D AVE., AT 8 P. M.,

Beginning To-morrow (Saturday) evening and continuing following Saturday evenings,

a course of six lectures on

DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY

by well-known lecturers, all illustrated by stereopticon views.

1—SAT., NOV. 11TH—"The Philippines," by Mr. Ramon R. Lala, a native of Manila.
2—SAT., NOV. 18TH—"Life in the South," by Mrs. H. J. Gielow.
3—SAT., NOV. 25TH—"The Bermudas," by Prof. Charles L. Bristol.
4—SAT., DEC. 2ND—"Mexico," by Prof. Wm. Libbey.
5—SAT., DEC. 9TH—"Within the Arctic Circle," by Prof. J. H. Gore.
6—SAT., DEC. 16TH—"The Transvaal," by Dr. John C. Bowker.

An Old Nurse for Children.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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The goods shown furnish excellent suggestions for wedding gifts.

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86 Murray St., New York

WARSZAWIAK IS RESTORED

Again a Member of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

THE DECISION NOT UNANIMOUS

Resolutions Passed by the Session Dismiss All Charges—The Question of Jurisdiction Raised.

At a meeting of the Session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church last evening it was voted to inform Hermann Warszawiak of his restoration to Church membership, as embodied in a set of resolutions passed last Friday night, through a committee, instead of reading the resolutions from the pulpit. The matter called forth considerable discussion, and there are evidences that the decision was not unanimous.

The subject, however, which received the most attention from the members and which vitally affects the whole matter was one of jurisdiction. A few of the members believed the case to be still in the hands of the General Assembly and that the Session had not the right to pass the resolutions. They were brought before the Elders again and passed by a majority which believed that such an action was within their power. If the Presbytery sustains the action of the Sessions the incident is closed.

The resolutions passed by the Sessions are as follows:

Whereas, It is now nearly three years since the date of the alleged immoral conduct charged against Hermann Warszawiak, namely, gambling at certain gambling houses or pool rooms; and

Whereas, He has during that time been leading a moral life and has not ceased to publicly teach the blessed Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ to the people of his own kindred; and

Whereas, The witnesses named in the specifications to support the charges, (except some who were called to prove formal matters,) are professional detectives and not members of the Church, (except possibly one,) and some of them not even adherents to any form of Christian faith, and therefore are not such that unqualified credence should be given them; and,

Whereas, The former trial and subsequent proceedings have been a source of continual irritation and a detriment to kindly, brotherly, and Christian feeling in this Church, and a detriment to the advancement of Christ's kingdom in our midst; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this court that a retrial of Herman Warszawiak upon the charges heretofore preferred against him would not result in any good, or to the purity of the Church, but, on the contrary, would disturb the peace and unity of our congregation and of the church; therefore,

Resolved, That the said charges be, and they hereby are, dismissed, and that Herman Warszawiak be, and hereby is, restored to the communion of this Church as a member in good and regular standing.

WILLIAM IRWIN.
EWEN McINTYRE.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

The matter of jurisdiction was brought up by a prominent church member, who presented a brief of the points in church law involved. Last May the General Assembly reaffirmed a decision reached by the Synod, in which the Presbytery was asked to refer the case to the Sessions for a retrial.

When the decision of the General Assembly came before the Synod, which sat Oct. 17-19 at Troy, that body, upon the recommendation of the Judicial Committee, sent back to the Assembly for an interpretation on some of the points of its deliverance. This action put the settlement of the case off until after the meeting of the General Assembly next May.

On Oct. 25 Mr. Warszawiak, through his counsel, the Rev. J. G. Patterson, sent in a petition for the new trial which the decrees of the higher Church courts had ordered. The local Session, stirred up by this petition, or it may be, it is stated, actuated by a desire to have peace in the fold upon the eve of calling a new pastor, decided to take action, and this culminated last Friday night in the passage of the above resolutions.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Silas B. Brownell, clerk of the Session, was asked: "Has the Session power to dismiss the charges against Mr. Warszawiak, in view of the fact that the case is in the General Assembly?"

Mr. Brownell replied: "The majority of the session think that the case is not in the General Assembly. A minority think it is. The majority voted to dismiss the charges, and the minority have complained to the Presbytery."

Mr. Irwin said last night at the close of the meeting that he and a majority of the session considered the matter settled and that if Mr. Warszawiak should present himself for communion in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church he would be permitted to participate.

Those present at the meeting of the Session were the moderator, the Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth, John Sinclair, William Campbell, Ewen McIntyre, Silas B. Brownell, Robert Beggs, H. Edwards Rowland, James A. Frame, William Irwin, Samuel B. Schieffelin and James Talcott.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, fresh southwesterly winds.

A moderate temperature prevailed throughout the country yesterday. Rain was general in the Pacific Coast States, and local rains occurred in the middle and northern plateaus and northern Rocky Mountain districts. There has been a general decrease in barometric pressure, and the barometer was low in the Saint Lawrence Valley and on the North Pacific Coast. A disturbance off the south coast of Eastern Cuba has caused strong winds and heavy rain over Cuba and Jamaica, with a maximum reported rainfall of 5.7 inches in forty-eight hours at Santiago, Cuba. The minimum barometric pressure noted yesterday in connection with this disturbance was 29.76 inches at Santiago and Puerto Principe, and the maximum wind velocity reported was thirty miles an hour from the northeast at Havana. During to-day the Caribbean Sea disturbance will probably move northward or northwestward over Cuba, attended by heavy rain and strong but not necessarily dangerous winds, and its influences will be felt in the form of increasing northeasterly winds over Southern Florida. Present conditions do not justify a forecast of the course and character of this disturbance after to-day. Fair weather and moderate temperature are indicated for all districts, except in the St. Lawrence Valley, and from the Pacific Coast over the northern Rocky Mountain region and in the Upper Missouri Valley, where rain will fall to-day. By to-morrow rain may be expected in the upper lake region and over the Florida peninsula. Fresh westerly winds will prevail along the Middle Atlantic Coast. On the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be light and variable, except over the Florida peninsula, where they will become fresh from the northeast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	49	45	47
6 A. M.	46	44	46
9 A. M.	54	43	50
12 M.	60	51	54
4 P. M.	56	58	57
6 P. M.	56	53	54
9 P. M.	56	47	51
12 P. M.	54	44	49

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	51
Weather Bureau	51
Corresponding date 1898	53
Corresponding date for last twenty-four years	49

The maximum temperature yesterday was 59 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 43 degrees at 3:45 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 89 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 61 per cent.

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of historical interest, which in quality is the finest ever seen. It has a color and brightness which cannot be equalled. The shape of the stone and the original peculiar ring in which it is set render it very attractive.

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AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—T. R. Mitchell, London; William Dale Shaw, Huddersfield, England.

ASTOR.—Capt. Gruber, Inspector German Army; F. Smith, Sydney, Australia; Congressman A. S. Tompkins, Nyack, N. Y.; Prof. M. Gautier, Providence; R. K. Kelley, Liverpool.

BUCKINGHAM.—Prof. A. C. Hopkins, Williamstown, Mass.; J. K. George and C. E. Lee, London.

CAMBRIDGE.—G. Mead Tooker, Paris; Baron Allotti, Rome, Italy.

EMPIRE.—E. P. Guild, editor of The Boston Globe.

ENDICOTT.—William Wilson, Jr., Philadelphia.

FIFTH AVENUE.—William Peal Gavan, Glasgow; E. Homsey Walker, London; Glen Farr, London; Earl of Cassillis, Scotland; R. A. Macfie, Midlothian, Scotland; J. O. Ruston, Lincoln, England; A. Bowring, Liverpool.

GILSEY.—E. Hansen, London; C. H. Evans, Havana; Alfred Arnold, M. P., Halifax, England.

GRAND.—J. A. Verdery, United States Army; Dr. William M. Wheeler, United States Navy.

HOLLAND.—Beriah Wilkins, Washington; A. W. Edeard, Antwerp, Belgium; George Grinnell Milne, London; A. Shirley Benn, London; Harrison Musgrave, Chicago; G. T. Patterson, United States Army; George Kippel and Alec Leith, London.

IMPERIAL.—J. R. Harbottle, Guanacevi, Mexico.

MANHATTAN.—Lady Playfair and Lady Hemming, London; H. M. Swanzy, Honolulu; John Brock, Liverpool.

MURRAY HILL.—Mrs. Robert Garrett, Baltimore.

NETHERLAND.—C. T. Alexander, United States Navy.

NORMANDIE.—K. Fokenhelmer and Y. Mogi, Tokio, Japan.

SAVOY.—H. F. Lewis, Honolulu.

WALDORF.—W. Karson Kane, London; George A. Haines, Italy; J. H. Rogers, Townsville, Greenland; Dr. C. R. Shepherd, Paris; C. Hedermann, Honolulu; Lord Monkbretton, London; Duke of Manchester, England; W. J. Whyte, London; Sir Horace Tozer, London; Admiral and Mrs. George Dewey, United States Navy.

WESTMINSTER.—S. J. Hughes, Belfast; L. Holt, Liverpool.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. L. Thompson, flannels, 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Bemis Hat Company, Foxborough, Mass.; A. F. Bemis, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.

Black & Grant Company, Zanesville, Ohio; E. S. Grant, laces, white goods, and embroideries; 377 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Butler, W. J., & Co., Boston, Mass.; D. C. Hall, upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.

Campbell & Smith, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. J. Smith, dress goods and silks; Broadway Central Hotel.

Crosby & Dwinel, Bangor, Me.; F. S. Crosby, fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. H. Milliken, domestics; 2 Walker Street.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; R. Dey, dry goods, 66 Grand Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; E. J. Jones, linen, white goods, and upholstery goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss C. Sichel, corsets; 377 Broadway; St Denis Hotel.

Griershoefer, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Griershoefer, woolens and trimmings; Hoffman House.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Gutman, silks and trimmings, 28 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Hedge, W. B., Evansville, Ind.; notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; W. S. Adams, housefurnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Keith, Edson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. B. Adams, silks; G. M. Vanzwoll, flowers and feathers; 96 Spring Street; Holland House.

Kohn, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Sachs, upholstery goods; Hotel Marlborough.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; B. L. Young, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Owen, Moore & Co., Portland, Me.; A. G. Rollins, silks and ribbons; Hotel Netherland.

Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; P. Wal

A REVOLT AGAINST QUIGG

Republicans May Ask Him to Resign the Local Leadership.

CRITICISMS OF HIS POLICY

Some District Leaders Say the Union with Citizens and Labor Men Injured the Party.

Republican district leaders who favored the placing of a straight ticket in the field and opposed the idea of a fusion with other anti-Tammany forces have seized upon the result of the election as a club with which to attack Lemuel E. Quigg, the President of the County Committee, and there was considerable talk yesterday to the effect that Mr. Quigg should be forced to resign his place at the head of the organization. None of the critics of Mr. Quigg was willing to be quoted, but a number of them who called at the State Headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel expressed themselves as being dissatisfied not only with Mr. Quigg's conduct of the campaign, but also with his scheme for an anti-Tammany alliance. This alliance, it was freely stated, had only tended to make Tammany's hold on the city more firm, and some of the dissatisfied leaders declared emphatically that a straight Republican ticket would have drawn out a larger vote than did the fusion ticket.

It has been known for some time that certain district leaders were opposed to the fusion plan, and it was more than suspected that some of them gave the ticket lukewarm support. They explained their coolness toward the fusion ticket by saying that they could not induce their followers to rally to the support of a ticket that had only two Republicans on it. In some cases the discontented leaders openly predicted the defeat of the ticket, because, as they explained, they did not believe that the Citizens' Union and the Labor Party would be able to deliver the vote that they promised. The fusion plan was Mr. Quigg's own idea, and now some of these leaders are clamoring for the head of the President of the committee, who, they say, permitted himself to be imposed upon by the labor leaders and the Citizens' Union, whose strength he overestimated.

While the talk yesterday was vague and indefinite, it betrayed the undercurrent of opposition to Mr. Quigg, and this opposition, it was said, might assume tangible form at the meeting of the County Committee next Thursday night. At this meeting reports will be received from the district leaders, and it was said yesterday that some of these leaders would take advantage of the occasion to pay their compliments to Mr. Quigg.

One of the reports that was in circulation yesterday was to the effect that several of the up-State leaders had called upon Senator Platt and urged him to request Mr. Quigg to resign as President of the County Committee. Senator Platt, when asked if this were true, said that it was not, and that he had heard of no opposition to Mr. Quigg from any of the State leaders, all of whom, he said, regarded Mr. Quigg as an exceptionally astute political manager.

When asked what he thought of the alliance entered into between the local Republican organization and the Citizens' Union and the Independent Labor Party, Mr. Platt said: "That's water that has passed over the dam."

Mr. Quigg remained away from his office and from county headquarters all day yesterday, but one of his assistants vigorously denied that there was any revolt against him and declared that Mr. Quigg at present had no intention of resigning.

GRAY'S FRIENDS STILL HOPE.

Talk of a Contest for Register in Kings—The Party Leadership.

The friends of John M. Gray, the Democratic candidate for Register of Kings County, still express hope that he was elected. They allege that he did not receive credit for all the votes that were cast for him and hint that it may require more than the official canvass by the Board of Aldermen to decide the result.

Meanwhile there is further talk of an alliance between Senator McCarren, Senator Coffey, and James Shevlin to control the Kings County Democratic organization. Controller Coler said yesterday that he had no desire to retract his criticism of the lack of wisdom shown by the organization in nominating Gray for Register. He added, however:

"The talk of my seeking political leadership or higher political honors is all rubbish. I have no taste or inclination for any kind of political leadership and I am not seeking a renomination for my present office when my term ends. I shall be ready to go back to my business. I am content with the present leader of Kings County."

It was said in Brooklyn yesterday that it had been the original intention of the Democratic leaders to nominate Gray for Sheriff and Walton for Register and that the names were reversed on the slate just before the nominating convention was held.

LIEUT. GOV. WOODRUFF'S WORK.

More Talk of Him in Connection with the Vice Presidency.

Brooklyn Republicans are again saying that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will receive strong support in the next Republican National Convention for Vice President on the ticket with Mr. McKinley. The recent elections in Brooklyn, it is asserted, have improved Mr. Woodruff's chances for obtaining the nomination.

Mr. Woodruff declined yesterday to discuss the matter. "I simply want to state," he said, "that any hopes I may have had were not dependent upon the success of my efforts as Chairman of the Kings County Campaign Committee. I was asked if I could elect two Assemblymen, and we succeeded in electing nine. Besides that, we have enabled the Republicans in the Board of Aldermen to refuse to pass money ordinances."

EXPENSES OF CANDIDATES.

Several Certificates Filed in the County Clerk's Office.

The following certificates of the election expenses incurred by the candidates named have been filed in the office of the County Clerk:

Daniel E. Finn, the successful Tammany candidate for the Municipal Judgeship of the First Judicial District, $830.

Charles W. Culkin, the successful Tammany candidate for Alderman in the Seventh District, $760.

John F. Maher, the successful Tammany candidate for Assemblyman in the Seventh District, $82.

Herbert Parsons, the successful Republican candidate for Alderman in the Twenty-fifth District, $1,041.

G. Tarleton Goldthwaite, the defeated Tammany candidate for Assemblyman in the Twenty-fifth District, $487.

Milton Roblee, the defeated Tammany candidate for Alderman in the Twenty-fifth District, $230.

Post Office Officials Accused.

John J. Erwin, the Republican candidate for Sheriff in Hudson County, N. J., sent out by mail just before election day a large number of circulars, tickets, and pasters. Yesterday he made the charge that 200 of these circulars had been found in a creek at New Durham, the cancellation stamp showing that they had been duly mailed at the Union Hill Post Office. Mr. Erwin also charges that other circulars were destroyed at Secaucus. The Post Office officials at both places, who are Republicans, deny all knowledge of any irregularity. Mr. Erwin says he will lay the matter before the postal authorities at Washington.

HOT FIGHT IN CLINTON COUNTY.

Political Struggle Marked by Mob Violence and a Shooting Affray.

PLATTSBURG, Nov. 9.—The political fight in Clinton County for the Assembly between Assemblyman Edmund J. Pickett, Democrat, who was supported by the Democratic Party and the Weaver faction of the Republican Party, and Charles E. Johnson, the Republican candidate, which resulted in victory for the regular Republicans, was the bitterest and most stubbornly contested fight in the history of Clinton County. The newspapers on each side were filled with charges and countercharges of every description. About $40,000 it is claimed, was spent in the county. The entire Republican ticket was elected by pluralities ranging from 250 to 750, except the Republican candidate for School Commissioner in the north district, who was beaten by only 14 votes.

As indicating the bitterness, it is announced that on election night some unidentified persons in this village tore the sign from the office building of The Clinton County Farmer, a Republican paper which supported the Democratic ticket, smashed in the windows, and hung crape on the front door.

Last night in Champlain, the home of Wilmer H. Dunn, the defeated Democratic candidate for Surrogate, a serenading party was attacked by a crowd of Dunn's friends and a rough-and-tumble fight ensued, in which several persons were injured. Last night a celebration was held in District No. 3, in this village. Three soldiers of Company C, Seventh Regiment, named O'Brien, Devine, and Lynch, became intoxicated, and in a fight that followed, one of the soldiers shot Felix Rooney, the proprietor of a saloon near the barracks. Rooney probably will recover. The men were arrested.

TALK OF ASSEMBLY CONTESTS.

Close Results in the Fifteenth and Thirty-first Districts.

It was said at the headquarters of the Republican County Committee yesterday that in case the figures of the election for Assemblymen in the Fifteenth and Thirty-first Districts were not materially changed by the official canvass the right of the claimants to the seats would be contested. According to the returns made to the police, Smith (Dem.) defeated McManus (Rep.) in the Fifteenth District and Stone (Dem.) beat Slater (Rep.) in the Thirty-first. In both these districts the pluralities were extremely small, and in the Fifteenth McManus and his friends claim that the Inspectors rejected as "defective" a good many ballots which bore the Republican candidate's name.

Samuel S. Slater, the Republican candidate in the Thirty-first District, according to the returns filed at Police Headquarters, is defeated by Edwin Stone, the Democratic candidate, by 62 votes. Following are the returns from the thirty-six election districts, from which the official canvass will be made:

District.	Stone. Dem.	Slater. Rep.	Bernstein. Pro.	Dunham. C. U.	McNichol. Soc.
1	115	158	1	3	0
2	182	163	6	0	1
3	166	138	4	0	0
4	199	151	8	0	1
5	243	137	6	0	0
6	261	191	8	0	0
7	213	207	4	0	2
8	170	164	8	1	1
9	119	171	1	0	1
10	189	161	3	0	1
11	312	178	12	0	2
12	230	138	11	0	0
13	146	160	0	0	1
14	102	175	1	5	0
15	156	170	4	2	0
16	140	145	0	1	0
17	147	141	0	0	0
18	100	150	0	3	0
19	149	181	3	0	2
20	164	128	2	0	2
21	169	126	3	0	0
22	171	158	3	0	1
23	58	127	0	3	1
24	92	154	3	1	1
25	107	117	4	6	0
26	168	168	3	3	2
27	156	160	2	3	1
28	80	157	0	0	0
29	149	187	3	0	3
30	145	201	1	7	3
31	128	132	3	0	0
32	129	101	2	0	1
33	124	138	3	3	0
34	180	191	1	1	0
35	141	99	1	0	1
36	146	138	5	0	1
Total	5,624	5,562	119	89	28

One thing considered remarkable about the vote in the Thirty-first district is the difference between the registered vote and the vote that was cast. The registered vote was 12,781, while the vote cast was only 11,231, which shows that there were 1,550 registered voters who stayed away from the polls.

TO PROSECUTE ELECTION CASES.

Superintendent McCullagh and Albany Officials Discuss the Evidence.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—State Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh and Deputy Attorney General Job B. Hedges of New York City were in conference to-day with Attorney General Davies and First Deputy Coyne regarding the evidence collected in the primary election and registry frauds perpetrated in the metropolitan districts for the disposition of which Gov. Roosevelt has called for an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court to convene a special Grand Jury to pass upon the cases.

Superintendent McCullagh, who also was closeted with the Governor, declined to state just what his mission here was, merely saying that he was on official business of grave importance. He returned to New York on the Empire express.

Aldermanic Changes in Brooklyn.

Revised returns from the Fifth Assembly District of Brooklyn show that Peter Holler, the Republican candidate for Alderman, is elected over George Flick, the Democratic candidate, by 294 majority. In the Fourth District, William H. C. Delano, Republican, has a majority of 88 over H. R. Wells, Democrat. With these two changes, the Brooklyn Aldermanic delegation stands 11 Democrats to 10 Republicans.

Justice Andrews's Election Expenses.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—William S. Andrews, Republican, who has been elected Justice of the Supreme Court, Fifth Judicial District, filed a statement of election expenses with the Secretary of State today. He contributed $1,675 in aid of his election, $1,000 going to the Onondaga County Republican Committee.

That Overthrow in Troy.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, Nov. 9.—My majority for the Assembly in the Second District of Rensselaer is 187.

JOHN F. AHERN,
Republican Candidate.

The Winner in Delaware County.

BARBOURVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 9.—My majority for Assemblyman in this (Delaware) county will be over 1,700.

DELOS AXTELL.

Boutelle on the Elections.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Congressman Boutelle of Maine said to-day: "I believe the Republican victories show that the principles on which the party stands are still dear to the hearts of the great mass of voters. I believe that Mr. McKinley will be renominated and re-elected." Mr. Boutelle did not consider that the elections indicated whether or not the people of the several States favored expansion.

Total Vote in Kansas 260,000.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 9.—The total vote of Kansas cast for local officers is 260,000. The Republicans have about 10,000 majority over the Democratic-Populist fusion. Gov. Stanley says the State is safely in the Republican ranks, and will give its Electoral vote to McKinley next year.

STATE TAX BOARD CLERKS.

Corporation Reports Under the Franchise Tax Law Discussed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The State Board of Tax Commissioners met to-day, and subsequently conferred with Gov. Roosevelt. The board is struggling with the problems that have grown out of the efforts of the Commission to obtain data from the corporations affected by the Franchise Tax law, upon which to base estimates of the value of their franchises. The Commissioners told the Governor that the present clerical force was inadequate to cope with the work that was piling up daily, and asked for immediate relief.

The question whether all corporation reports should be regarded as confidential was discussed at length, as was also the opinion of Special Counsel Fiero relative to taxing railroads for crossing streets. It is the general impression that the board will decide to consider corporation reports as confidential matter.

Roosevelt Working on His Message.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Gov. Roosevelt, who returned to the city last night from Oyster Bay, was at his desk early this morning at the Executive Chamber. From now on until the Legislature convenes the Governor will devote his entire attention to the preparation of his annual message. Lord Mayor Tallon of Dublin and the Hon. John E. Redmond, M. P., who will arrive here to-morrow in the interests of the Parnell Monument Fund, will be entertained by the Governor at the Executive Mansion.

TO LIMIT VOTE IN MARYLAND.

Democrats Will Introduce a Measure in the Legislature Which Will Disfranchise 20,000 Negroes.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 9.—The Democrats in view of the feeling on the race question, which so largely dominated the election, will have a bill passed by the new Legislature for the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment providing for educational and property qualification in the exercise of franchise. The adoption of such an amendment would disfranchise at least 10,000 of the 17,000 negro voters in Baltimore City, and 20,000 of the 30,000 in the State. The politicians are now feeling the sentiment of the people on the matter. In each of the several Southern States which have gone Republican and subsequently came under Democratic control again laws have been passed by which the colored voter has been more or less disqualified.

It is not stated yet what will probably be the course pursued in Maryland. The bipartisan election machinery militates to a considerable extent against too harsh an enforcement of law here. The best Democratic lawyers will be engaged in the task of preparing between this time and the meeting of the Legislature a bill which will operate best in the interest of the Democratic Party and will stand the test of the Constitution. It is said that ex-Attorney General John P. Poe or Isidor Rayner, the new Attorney General, will be in charge of the preparation of the bill.

The bill is to be presented first in the Senate, and will come from a Senator representing some county where there is only a small negro vote, so that, in case it is defeated, it will not hurt its author or his party in the county to any considerable extent.

It is contended that such a law will disfranchise a very large proportion of the purchasable vote.

PENNSYLVANIA PLURALITIES.

Complete Unofficial Figures Give Barnett 106,217.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Complete figures from every county in the State, nearly all of them unofficial footings of the official returns, show that the plurality of Barnett, Republican candidate for State Treasurer over Creasy (Dem.) is 106,217.

The full vote was: Barnett, (Rep.,) 436,790; Creasy, (Dem.,) 330,573; Caldwell, (Proh.,) 16,863. Total vote, 784,226, a slight increase over the vote for State Treasurer in 1897 and 185,941 less than the vote for Governor last year.

Barnett was the victim of considerable cutting, and fell about 28,200 votes below Brown, the Republican candidate for Supreme Court Judge. Barnett carried forty of the sixty-seven counties. His pluralities in the two large counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny were 69,543 and 14,709, respectively.

FIRE CAUSES $20,000 DAMAGE.

Early Morning Blaze in Business Premises on West Eleventh Street.

A fire of unknown origin occurred about 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning in a large six-story business building, 102 to 108 West Eleventh Street, and did $20,000 damage before it was extinguished. On Wednesday night men were working on the second floor, which is occupied by the Meany Publishing Company, but none of them was in the building when the blaze was discovered. It started on the second floor, and the firemen confined it to the lower part of the building.

The occupants of the building are Weinstein & Co., grocers, first floor; Meany Printing and Publishing Company, second floor; third floor, vacant; Wall Paper and Decorating Feather and Gennie Feather and Down Company, fourth floor; Marx Brothers, shoes, fifth floor; Arnold Dessier, silk fringes and tassels, sixth floor. The building is owned by John Glass of 426 West Twenty-third Street.

The insurance carried by Marx Brothers was distributed as follows: American of Philadelphia, $3,000; Scottish Union and National, $2,750; New York Underwriters, $2,000; Lumbermen's, $1,500; Citizens' of Pittsburg, $1,500; North River, $1,500; Star of New York, $1,500; Hamilton, $1,500; Globe and Rutgers, $1,500; Spring Garden, $1,500; Lion, $1,500; Phoenix of London, $1,500; German of Pittsburg, $1,250; Western of Toronto, $1,250; North American of Boston, $1,250; American of New York, $1,000; Home, $1,000; Williamsburg City, $1,000; Girard, $750; American of Newark, $750; Palatine, $500; Fire Association, $500; British America, $500; Phoenix of Hartford, $500; Traders' of New York, $500; Insurance Company of North America, $500. The stock of Weinstein & Co. was insured as follows: Fire Association, $2,500; Merchants' of Newark, $1,500; Phoenix of Hartford, $1,500. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss.

SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR INQUIRY

Dr. Joy and Several Nurses Testify Against Commander Delehanty.

The committee appointed by the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor to investigate the charges concerning the management of that institution met yesterday at 31 Nassau Street. The committee is composed of the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church; Capt. Austin Jayne, President of the Marine Society, and Recorder Goff. Dr. Duffield acted as Chairman, and all of the members of the committee asked questions of the witnesses, who were physicians and nurses connected with the institution. Commander Daniel Delehanty, United States Navy, Governor of Sailors' Snug Harbor, was present.

Dr. Joy, who has charge of the hospital, was one of the witnesses. His testimony, which was against Commander Delehanty, was to the effect that the Governor was in the habit of visiting the hospital at all hours of the night, annoying the patients and interfering with the directions of the physicians. Dr. Joy said that he had been connected with the place for twenty years, and that he had employed the nurses, who had always proved competent.

Some of the nurses testified that Commander Delehanty had visited the hospital after midnight and had created disturbances because the nurses were sitting down. The nurses regarded him as a crank. He would not even permit them to read the newspapers when on duty. He also walked over the floors with heavy shoes, they say.

The testimony bore largely upon the matters which have for years been the sources of petty jealousies in the institution, and the session continued until late in the afternoon.

Cromwell Line Steamer Launched.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Nov. 9.—The sixth big vessel set afloat this year by the Newport News Ship Building and Dry Dock Company was launched to-day. This was the steamship Comus, built for the Cromwell Line, to ply between New York and New Orleans. Two thousand people witnessed the launching, which was a gratifying success. Miss Josephine Rohrer, daughter of Lieut. Commander Rohrer, U. S. N., christened the Comus. The gross tonnage of the vessel is 4,655; net tonnage, 2,905 tons; length over all, 406 feet.

Editor Charles T. Root Honored.

Charles T. Root, President of the Textile Publishing Company and editor of The Dry Goods Economist, was yesterday presented, on the occasion of his fiftieth birthday, with a silver loving cup by the members of his editorial staff, and a silver salver eighteen inches in diameter by the employes of his composing room. The presentations took place in the morning, when Mr. Root arrived at his office, and they were both a surprise to him.

Burglars Kill Toronto Grocer.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 9.—J. E. Varcoe, a grocer, was shot and killed by burglars early this morning. After the shooting the burglars jumped from a second-story window, and one of them, named Williams, was stunned. The other, named McIntosh, was shot by a constable, badly wounded, and may die. Both were held for murder.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

"Standard of Highest Merit."
FISCHER PIANOS.
ARTISTICALLY and MUSICALLY PERFECT.
World-renowned for
Purity and Power of Tone, Durability and Tone-Sustaining Quality.
Catalogue Mailed to Any Address.
FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS
33 Union Square—West.
Between 16th and 17th Streets, New York

INDIGNANT CITIZENS COMBINE.

Association Formed in Brooklyn to Fight the So-called Improved Transfer Plan.

A number of residents and property holders in South Brooklyn have formed an association to fight the so-called improved transfer plan of President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad Company. Capt. George B. Lockhart, a shipping and commission merchant, is its President, and Willis Van Valkenburgh of 438 Seventh Street Secretary. It is proposed to employ at once competent counsel to ascertain the legal rights of the people. It is intended to form a larger association to hold a mass meeting at an early date in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and to have some well-known public men voice the indignation of the public.

Among those who are strongly opposed to the new transfer plan are the Rev. J. H. Sattig of St. Philip's Church, Dyker Heights; John Lamont of 57 Maiden Lane, and George Eade, manager for Messrs. Cook & Son, the tourist agents. Mr. Sattig says, having been compelled to transfer at Thirty-sixth Street to the elevated road, he was disgusted to find only two cars, one of them a smoker, both crowded to their utmost capacity. He declares that the latest and much heralded departure by Mr. Rossiter for the improvement of the service has made it necessary for people who live in the outlying districts to change cars three times in order to reach Manhattan, and the school children from that section are compelled to pay 20 cents a day under the new system to reach Erasmus Hall.

President Rossiter yesterday said that he had nothing to add at present to what he had already said on the subject.

Would Give Plan a Chance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is severely criticised by the readers of your valuable paper for the change which it inaugurated Nov. 1. The idea of transferring from the surface to the elevated and vice versa is a good one, and it will work satisfactorily if the new conditions which arise are carefully studied, with a view of correcting the faults.

It is not just, however, to the suburbanites to compel them to ride on the elevated for the benefit of the down-towners, and then stop at all the stations down town for their convenience. Why not make the latter class travel on the surface cars by running express trains during the busy part of the day. They may stop at Bridge Street, Long Island station, and all points beyond Thirty-sixth Street on the Fifth Avenue line. This is the most important change needed now.

To facilitate the discharge of passengers at the bridge, the side doors of the cars should be opened. This is a small matter, but it would save many minutes during the day.

Another exasperating thing occurs almost daily when the suburbanite rushes up the elevated stairs to board the train ready to pull out, and then is compelled to sit in the surface car at the other end of the line until two or three succeeding trains have dumped their passengers into the same car.

I would suggest that we give the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company a chance to correct the existing faults before condemning the scheme.

A SUBURBANITE.
Brooklyn, Nov. 9, 1899.

WOMEN AND CIVIC AFFAIRS.

Meeting of West End Republican Association—A Ghost Story.

The West End Women's Republican Association held a social meeting yesterday afternoon at the West End Republican Club house, 2,307 Broadway. Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson, President of the association, occupied the chair and introduced the guest of honor, Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

After a musical programme, Mrs. McLean delivered an address. She began by telling a ghost story, in which, according to the legend, a young woman who was a servant in a prominent Tory family during the Revolution was walled up in one of the rooms of Prospect Hall, a mansion in the outskirts of Frederick, Md., because of her love for the son and heir of the family, and whose ghost is said to walk every night. It was in this house, Mrs. McLean said, that she was born, and in this house Gov. Roosevelt lodged while in the South during the recent political campaign. For this reason, she said, she felt nearer to Gov. Roosevelt and the Republican Party than ever. Continuing, she said:

"I do believe it will take several generations to educate us up to what men are. You notice I said 'up,' but I do not mean intellectually, for I believe woman is the equal of man intellectually; but there are many things women do need to be educated up to, and one of the most important is interest in civic affairs."

An informal reception followed. Among the guests were thirty young women from the School of Industrial Arts, who had been appointed to scholarships by the Governors of thirty different States in the Union.

Playing Euchre for Charity.

A large euchre party was given at the Astoria yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the West End Exchange for Women's Work, which is in need of funds owing to its moving into new quarters at Seventy-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Several handsome prizes were given and the affair was an entire success. Some of the patronesses of the Exchange who were present were Mmes. Frederick Hasbrouck, C. F. Terhune, G. F. Hoagland, Charles Acker, William Duncan, Frederick Zittel, D. B. Ivison, C. A. Mildeberger, R. Clarence Dorset, Harry Rogers, R. K. Owens, E. A. Treat, William Lawson, A. L. Mowrey and K. L. Gilbert.

Work for Brooklyn Children.

The Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has elected Henry R. Jones for the twentieth time as its President. The society's record for 1899 is as follows: Complaints of cruelty to children received and investigated, 2,530; prosecutions, 71; convictions, 42; advice given at the society's office in 746 cases; children received and cared for, 1,124; meals given to children, 18,182.

United Hebrew Charities Work.

The report of the work of the United Hebrew Charities of the City of New York for the month of October has just been published. It states that the total number of applications received and dealt with during that period reached 2,306, representing about 7,687 persons. Of these, in the Bureau of Relief, 303 applied for the first time. In the Employment Bureau there were 685 applications, and work was found for 313.

Ship's Crew Dies of Beri-Beri.

Nicholas Fernandez, the second cook of the British steamship Needles, lying at Erie Basin, Brooklyn, died yesterday morning of beri-beri, a disease common to sailors in southern latitudes. It is regarded as contagious. The case was reported to the health officials of Manhattan by Dr. E. W. Piper. Dr. Robert A. Black, the Brooklyn health officer, does not consider that the case comes within his jurisdiction, as the ship has not had her clearance papers.

CROWD FALLS INTO A CELLAR.

Sidewalk Gives Way While a Parade Is Passing By.

COLUMBUS JUNCTION, Iowa, Nov. 9.—By the giving way of a sidewalk to-day 100 persons, who were watching a parade in honor of the returned Iowa volunteers, were precipitated into a cellar.

No one was fatally injured, but all were badly bruised.

CHURCH EXTENSION MEETING.

Methodist Board Reports an Effort to Raise $1,000,000.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 9.—The annual meeting of the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church began to-day in the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Board of Church Extension reported an effort to raise $1,000,000 for church extension as a part of the twentieth century movement to erect 1,900 churches, one for every year of the Christian era. Of the $1,000,000 to be raised, it is expected to spend $250,000 building frontier churches by a gift of $250 each; $100,000 is to be used to erect 1,000 mountain churches costing $400 each, by a gift of $100 each; $300,000 is to be added to the loan fund, and $350,000 is to be used to pay debts upon churches and for emergencies.

OOM PAUL'S NEPHEW MARRIES.

Ceremony Performed in Canada and Bride Is from Chicago.

DETROIT, Nov. 9.—George A. Kruger, of Chicago, a nephew of President Kruger, of the Transvaal Republic, and Miss Berta Buck, of Chicago, were married at Sandwich, Ont., to-day. The groom's age was recorded as twenty-seven and the bride's as twenty-one.

That he should travel several hundred miles to be married on British soil at a time when Great Britain is endeavoring to put "Uncle Paul" out of business, young Kruger explained by saying that he was anxious to avoid the publicity that would be given his marriage by the Chicago papers which would get their tip from the publication of the license.

He ventured the opinion that Great Britain would find the Boers one of the hardest propositions she had ever tackled.

DR. PRENDERGAST'S SUCCESSOR.

The Rev. D. J. McMahon to be Rector of the Church of the Epiphany.

Archbishop Corrigan yesterday appointed the Rev. D. J. McMahon to be rector of the Church of the Epiphany, to succeed the late Rev. Dr. P. J. Prendergast. The appointment was made as a result of a concursus held at the Archbishop's residence on Tuesday, when a competitive examination was made of papers previously filed with the Vicars General of the Archdiocese.

The Rev. D. J. McMahon was born in this city about forty years ago, and was prepared for theology in St. Gabriel's School and Manhattan College. He went to the Montreal Theological Seminary, and was ordained to the priesthood on Feb. 4, 1881, being assigned as one of the assistants at St. Gabriel's, in East Thirty-seventh Street. In 1889 he was made rector of St. Thomas Aquinas Church, West Farms, and Chaplain of Corpus Christi College, Hunt's Point. For some time he has been theological censor of the archdiocese. The ceremony of confirming him in his new rectorate will take place next Sunday morning, Archbishop Corrigan officiating.

POLICEMEN SUGGEST FANLIGHT.

Blas Benziger a Prisoner in His Own Business Place.

The feat of climbing through a fanlight was last night performed by Blas Benziger, an employ of Benziger Bros., at 36 Barclay Street. Mr. Benziger worked later than usual last night and the firm on the floor below did not know of it, apparently, for they locked the hall door before leaving, so Mr. Benziger says. His office is on the second floor and he turned off the gas last night about 8 o'clock and groped his way down the dark stairway only to find the door locked.

After repeated poundings and nearly smashing the glass he concluded that there was no policeman on that post and he resorted to the telephone for aid, calling up Police Headquarters.

Three policemen went to the place from the Church Street Station and after conversing with Mr. Benziger through the keyhole and cracks of the door, finally induced him to open the fanlight and climb through it, while they stood on the sidewalk and gave him pointers on performing the feat. He fell into their arms in an exhausted condition, and after identifying himself and telling of his experience as a prisoner in his own place, he went home.

Destructive Fire in Columbia, La.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 9.—The business portion of the town of Columbia, La., was destroyed by fire early this morning entailing a loss of over $50,000, of which about $25,000 was covered by insurance. About fifteen years ago fire devastated the same section of Columbia and the buildings afterward put up were all substantial structures. The merchants and planters of that district suffer heavily by to-day's fire. The insurance was carried mainly by Eastern companies.

The Result in Nebraska.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 9.—Complete returns from eighty-seven counties out of ninety give Holcomb, Fusion candidate for Supreme Judge, 103,851 votes, and Reese, Republican, 90,259 votes. These same counties last year gave the Republicans 91,497 votes, and the Fusionists 94,098 votes. W. J. Bryan refused to discuss the result of the election in other States. He is billed to speak at a ratification meeting in this city to-morrow evening, when he may touch on this subject.

Strike on a Brooklyn Building.

A sympathetic strike is in progress on the fourteen-story office building at Court and Joralemon Streets, Brooklyn. The strike is made on behalf of the Journeymen's Free Stone Cutters' Association and is directed against the Maine and New Hampshire Granite Company, contractors on the new building. James McClaren is the working contractor, and the strikers claim that some of his employes are non-union men.

Negroes Would Return to Africa.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 9.—Congressman Bartlett and Senator Bacon received to-day a petition signed by about 100 negroes asking them to use their best efforts to secure the passage of a law whereby the negroes might be deported to Africa. They say that conditions under which they live are not satisfactory. They see no prospects of a change, and say it would be better for the two races to separate.

Nineteenth Century Club Plans.

Arrangements for open meetings to be held by the Nineteenth Century Club during the season were discussed by the Board of Governors at the residence of Mrs. Henry Draper, 271 Madison Avenue, last evening. This meeting was private, but after the adjournment Percival Knauth, the Treasurer, announced that the meetings, to which many invitations will be issued, will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria.

New York to be Represented.

New York will be officially represented at the Philadelphia National Export Exposition on Nov. 13. President Guggenheimer and members of the Merchants' Association will go to Philadelphia on that date and will be received at the exposition grounds at 12 o'clock by Mayor Ashbridge. President Guggenheimer will deliver an address.

Chancellor McGill Back in Court.

Chancellor McGill of New Jersey appeared in court at Jersey City yesterday. He said however, that he would not attempt to do any work at present, beyond examining reports and signing decrees. He said his health was greatly improved, and he hoped it would be fully restored by the beginning of the new year.

Free Organ Recitals at "Old First."

William C. Carl, next Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, will begin the annual autumnal series of free organ recitals in the "Old First" Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. The recitals will continue weekly each Tuesday until the early part of December.

Saratoga Arondack Water formerly Kissingen
Right from Saratoga. Fresh every day. Order it of the grocer or druggist, also at hotels, cafes and restaurants—see the bottle.
THE ARONDACK SPRING,
1362 Broadway.
ALL YOU CAN DRINK AT THE STORE FOR FIVE CENTS.
Never drawn from soda fountains.
Ask or write for pamphlet

Thanks!
I reckon I will, and I want
Roxbury Rye
All dealers keep it.

"APENTA"
A Specific
For Habitual and Obstinate
Constipation.
AFTER THE FIRST FULL DOSE OF APENTA, taken early in the morning (followed perhaps by a little hot water, or hot coffee or tea), smaller doses may be persevered with, in gradually reduced quantities, at intervals of a day or two, until the habitual constipation is completely overcome. Further particulars from United Agency Co., Seymour Building, New York, Agents of the Apollinaris Co., Ld., London.

POLICEMAN WANTS GLASSES.

Officer with Defective Eyes Raises Question for the Board.

Patrolman George W. Rogers of the Gates Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn, has applied to the Police Board for permission to wear eyeglasses. His eyes are inflamed, the sight of one eye is defective, and the wind affects his eyes greatly. Rogers has been on the force twelve years.

The police surgeons will examine him and make a report on his case to the board. While the use of glasses is common with policemen on desk duty, it is unusual for patrolmen to wear them. A policeman who wore glasses and got into a fight, it is argued, might be seriously handicapped if his glasses were broken.

OPPOSE BRITISH MONUMENTS.

Boston's Council Protests Against Their Erection on the Common.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—The Common Council passed a resolution, offered by Councilman Collins of the Thirteenth Ward, this evening, protesting against the erection on Boston common of a memorial to the British soldiers who fell in the battle of Bunker Hill, and calling upon the Mayor to rescind his approval of such a memorial.

There was a warm denunciation of the project, and much of it was precipitated by Councilman Howard of the Twentieth Ward, who opposed the resolution. He said that Irish soldiers of the Queen were buried on the common, and that Irish toes would be trodden upon if the project was put down. He also said that the Americans were not fighting for their liberty on Bunker Hill, because at that time Americans were subjects of the Queen. When the resolution was put upon its passage there was not a dissenting voice.

Mr. Logan of the Fourteenth Ward regretted that Mr. Howard of the Twentieth Ward should bring in the question of nationality. He was opposed to the monument being erected on Boston Common because it was to the memory of men who fought in opposition to the independence of this country.

Mr. Collins of Ward 13 said that, notwithstanding some of the British soldiers were Irish, he, as an Irishman, took great pleasure in insisting on the passage of the resolution, and did so with a total indifference to the nationality of those who fought under the British flag. He was proud to know that under the Boer flag many a warm Irish heart was fighting for liberty.

Mr. Linehan of Ward 13 claimed that when an Irishman swore allegiance to the Queen, he ceased to be an Irishman, and became a man without a country.

Boys Put Out a Lawyer's Eye.

Edward M. Stothers, aged twenty-eight years, of 15 Heberton Avenue, Port Richmond, S. I., was beaten by a gang of boys Tuesday evening and seriously injured. The boys, known as the "Bowery Gang," aged from twelve to sixteen years, were out on the evening of election day stealing barrels for the purpose of making bonfires. They stopped in front of Mr. Stothers's residence and tried to steal an ash barrel. He remonstrated with them, and they turned on him, knocked him down, and beat him severely, breaking his nose and otherwise injuring him. He scrambled to his feet and started to enter his house, when the boys hurled a shower of bricks at him. One of the missiles struck him in the left eye, and he has since lost the sight of that member. Eight members of the gang have been arrested, and yesterday they were held in $1,000 bail for examination. Mr. Stothers is a lawyer, and has an office at 120 Broadway.

To Dine the Dewey Arch Committee.

The Reform Club will give a dinner to the Dewey Arch Committee of the National Sculptors' Society at the clubhouse on Wednesday evening. Among those who have accepted invitations to speak are J. Q. A. Ward, President of the Sculptors' Society; Col. William Conant Church, Chairman of the Citizens

The Wanamaker Store

Black Dress Goods

RETURNED tourists know it—that more really fine dress goods can be seen at Wanamaker's in a day than one can find in a Paris ramble of a week. It has been almost a hobby with us to bring America the best and most liberal collection of textiles.

Colored fabrics? To be sure—the finest, brightest loom tricks from Picardy and all France; English sturdiness; German versatility; Scotch set-in-its-way-ness.

But the hardest test you can make of the store is to judge it by its black fabrics. Richness and tone must count for all—there are no color-plays to help.

The silk-and-wool Crepons are most elaborate of all—tufts of velvet thrown up here and there; rows of chenille; streamers of ribbon. Can the looms laugh? They must want to, at the tricks the weavers play. Fine effects. $1.25 to $6 a yard. Mohair Crepons, 75c to $2.75.

But camel's-hair suitings at $1.25 to $2.50 are very popular. So are the cheviots at 37½c to $2.50.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street, Main floor.

The Thanksgiving Table Cloths

Here's good fortune—almost equal to having the Thanksgiving turkey walk into your door and say "take me." Table Cloths of satin damask; heavy, soft-finish German linen, beautifully hemstitched—

2 x 3 yards **2 x 3½ yards**

either size at $3.50, though regular $4.50 and $5 values.

First floor, Fourth avenue side.

Columbia Graphophones

Who doesn't want a talking machine? Think of the pleasure of having such an entertainer always at hand! They can be grave or jolly—sing, talk or be a whole orchestra. Cost too much? Well, they cost less than ever—here—just now—

the $25 Graphophones are $18.
the $10 Graphophones are $7.50.
the $5 Graphophones are $4.50.

Regular Columbia Records are 30c, instead of 50c.

In the Christmas Store—Basement.

Women's Tailored Suits Ten dollars for quite stylish suits of homespun, cheviot or camel's-hair suiting. From all your experience with women's tailors you've learned that the work is worth more than that. Why ten dollars? It is the difference between tailoring to order and tailoring in quantity along standard sizes.

The man's suit costs $35 if made to order, maybe $22 if ready-made. Women's tailoring is simply the feminine of that proposition.

Suits at $12—some regular values, some the ones and twos from finer lots, up to $18.

At $16, still finer suits, some of them full silk-lined.

Second floor.

Girls' Shirt Waists Pretty flannel waists for the girls of 12 to 16 years—$2 for those made with round yoke front, French back, trimmed with rows of white braid. Flannel in brown, red or blue.

Some at $3—the flannel is silk embroidered.

Finer at $4.50—flannel in pretty light colorings; back and front of plaits—those in front being hemstitched.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Hats for Children Knock-about hats and hats for dress. The easy, convenient, ready-to-hand kinds that little folks can clap on and think no more about. Pretty, though, and very stylish.

This doesn't approach the assortment—

Tam o' Shanters; cloth, plain or with embroidered ornament, 65c to $3. Leather and suede, in rich solid colors and combinations, $1.50 to $2.50. Camel's-hair, in Scotch plaid colorings, —newer than actual plaids—$1 to $1.25.

Toques; worsted, plain or striped, finished with tassels, 50c to 85c. Silk, Roman stripes, with tassels, $1 to $1.75. Babies' toques, worsted, striped in baby colors, 40c.

Military and Yachting Caps; blue, red, brown, tan, plain or embroidered, finished with velvet cords or brass buttons, 75c to $2.

Sailor Hats; patent leather crowns, stitched cloth brims and ribbon ends, $2.50.

The Wanamaker Hat; for boys and girls; our own design; a soft white felt hat, broad of brim, trimmed with narrow white felt cord and bow, $3.50.

Boys' Hats; Derby hats, $1.50; Alpines and Telescope hats, $1.25.

Second floor, Tenth street

New Candies The Wanamaker candy factory is turning out just about four tons daily. It will get busier and busier until it reaches the Christmas climax—exceeding twelve tons of candy in a day.

People like good candy—like to buy it where there is absolute assurance of its purity. We make our sweets as carefully as though we expected to eat them all ourselves.

Butter Tablets—Six flavors; best sugar and New Orleans molasses and butter and pure flavors. 20c a pound.

Caramels—Three flavors; some with nut centers. 20c a pound.

Chocolate-covered Cocoanut Eclairs. 20c a pound.

Basement and Special Counters.

Bedsteads Talk about stage fright, or the timidity of a deer! You ought to see manufacturers take fright at the shadows of hard luck.

A maker of wooden bedsteads has concluded that you are all going to sleep on metal bedsteads—that his business in that line is gone.

Foolish, isn't it?

Well, buy of his bedsteads—we have them to sell

at $3

though regularly worth $4 to $12—a fourth of the lot $12 styles, and most of the rest are quite worth $7.

Fifteen styles—oak and ash; most of the oak ones in the new golden finish.

We expect you to order them home promptly—storage room is scarce.

Fourth floor.

Towels We believe that the mixing of a mite of cotton with the linen of a towel is a fraud. Yet we know that Turkish Bath Towels are excellent—and all cotton. It's in the weave. So we keep linen towels and the cotton bath towels side by side—each fair for its uses; each honest.

Huckaback Towels—"Old Bleach;" fringed ends, 20x40 in., 25c.

German Huckaback Towels, hemstitched ends, 20x39 in., 20c.

Washed Huckaback Towels—ready for use—fringed; 18x37 in., 12½c.

Glass Towels—red or blue striped; 20x34 in., 12½c.

All we've told of are linen.

Turkish Bath Mats, cotton; pretty colorings, 35c.

Main floor, Fourth avenue.

A Piano Recital

At 3 o'clock this afternoon Mr. S. G. Pratt, the composer-pianist, will give a recital in our piano rooms, fifth floor.

This is our very cordial invitation for you to be present.

Following is the

PROGRAMME

PART FIRST

1.	Gavotte in d major,	*Bach-Tours*
2.	Rondo Capricioso,	*Mendelssohn*
3.	Sonata—opus 13—adagio,	*Beethoven*
4.	La Gondola,	*Henselt*
5.	The Last Hope,	*Gottschalk*
6.	Barcarole in g major,	*Rubinstein*
7.	Circling Gnomes (gnommenreigen),	*Liszt*

PART SECOND

8.	Etude—op. 10—No. 5 (Black keys)	*Chopin*
9.	Berceuse (Cradle Song),	*Chopin*
10.	*a* Mazurka (No. 5 Peters Edition),	*Chopin*
	b Valse—a flat—op. 34,	*Chopin*
11.	*a* Nocturne—op. 9—e flat	*Chopin*
	b " —op. 37—No. 2 g major,	*Chopin*
12.	Ballade No. 3—a flat,	*Chopin*
a	Dance of the Shepherds (a western idyl),	*S. G. Pratt*
b	"Ola" Impromptu,	*S. G. Pratt*
c	Dream Wanderings (paraphrase on the "Old Folks at Home,")	*S. G. Pratt*

Krell Elite Grand Piano used.

An Afternoon Tea The Wanamaker restaurant is becoming famed for its dainty breakfasts and good dinners. Did you know that Afternoon Tea is served from 3 to 5 o'clock? Fair prices. Half the charm of a good thing is in not paying too much for it.

Fifth Floor.

Tailoring for Men Suppose you have the winter Overcoat made to your order.

The handsomest one we can make is of real Sedan Montagnac; full lined with the best silk we can buy; interlined with flannel. The edges are finished or piped with silk velvet. No need to say that velvet piping will need renewing once a year, but it doesn't cost much—and it is an elegance. $80 for these Overcoats — other tailors as good will charge $125.

Overcoats of good and sightly Oxford-gray fabrics, $20 to $35. Made and trimmed in a satisfactory way.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Bureau Sets and Scarfs Spachtel-work, and embroidered—from St. Gall. Bright, pretty pieces for bureau. Pillow Shams, too—a good many *at half price*. For instance, bureau scarfs and pillow shams at 37½c a piece, instead of 75c.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Pajamas Never had such a demand for domet-flannel Pajamas. And it seems to be general. Manufacturers are weeks behind on their orders—most stores haven't enough. Chances are that those to appear will be slighted in the making—anything to gain time.

We have a plenty—leisurely made; very good. $1.

Men's Goods—Ninth street side.

In the Bargain Store

FIFTH FLOOR

A good many of the Men's House Coats found owners yesterday. Will you be in time to get one today? The selection is as good as yesterday—hadn't room to put all forward. Good styles—corduroy, fancy silk and the other suitable fabrics. $2.50 to $9—just half price, every one of them.

These other bargains are also on fifth floor—

Shoes

Women's shoes of black kidskin, button and lace, at $1.90 a pair—would be reasonable at $3. And some slippers for women, Romeo style, of black felt, fur trimmed, at $1 a pair—were $1.50.

The men's Shoes at $1.80 instead of $3 are still in good supply; they're of calfskin, black or tan; sewed by Goodyear process.

Colored Petticoats

Of mercerized cotton that closely resembles silk. Well and prettily made, 65c. Good value at $1.

Napkins and Towels

Bleached Irish linen breakfast napkins, 20 in., that were priced low at $1.75, are offered at $1.50 a doz.

Towels at 11c that were $1.50 doz. They're double huckaback, with hemmed ends; 18x36 in.

Note Paper and Envelopes

Cream white linen, 10c a pound. Envelopes, 15c a hundred. Exceptionally little prices for such quality

Books

Good reading for adults—works on history, literature, fiction that were published at $1 to $1.50—choice at 25c. And a lot of copyright fiction, at 50c a volume, though the prices at which they were published were $1.25 and $1.50.

For the younger element, historal works at 15c, instead of $1. And hundreds of books on travel, history and fiction at 15c—though cheap at 25c.

Lamps

A quantity of prettily decorated pottery vase lamps are here at almost half value. They are the kinds that sell regularly at $5 and $6. Choice from several elegant designs at $2.75—that price includes handsome globe.

Ribbons

All new, all good colors. An opportunity to buy cheaply for holiday fancy work; from 2⅞ in. to 4¾ in. wide—12c to 18c—a full third off regular prices.

4,000 Yards Dress Goods at 25c.

Camel's-hair Homespun—made to look much like the $1.50 suiting, and sure to give large satisfaction. Not all wool—using cotton for weight and throwing the wool up for looks, helped in attaining the result. 36 inches wide, 25c a yard. Pretty color mingles.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

The Wanamaker History Club

A FORTUNE was expended in the making into books of Dr. Ridpath's Wonderful History of Nations and Races, and the bookmaking is but the setting for this very remarkable literary gem.

The author, a profound scholar and a man eminently fitted for such an undertaking, made this his great life work. He brought to the task the mature judgment of middle life, the results of years of historic and scientific study; and the record is written in a style so fluent, simple and elegant that the world's story makes fascinating reading for old and young. It stands alone as

The One Great History of the World

No matter how many histories your library holds, there is need for this different, better, broader one.

The work has been carried out on two parallel lines—

HISTORY OF NATIONS. HISTORY OF RACES

Together they form such a compendium of exact knowledge as can be found in no other one work in the world.

The volumes devoted to the history of the races run down the lines of all helpful sciences to get at the origin and beginning of the human race. The ages before the dawn of history are explored by the aid of the torches of research, and the record is readably given. The migrations of the primal man, the forming and continuance of tribes, the handiwork of these day dawn craftsmen, the widening into races rather than tribes all in simple story because the author so grasped and understood his subject as to write as a good story-teller would talk.

The history of nations is beautifully told—and the relative importance of the facts and episodes is so kept in mind that one gets not only the anecdotes of history, but the light and shade, the weight of the actor's parts.

A new volume has just been added to this great history, rewriting the history of the last decade and telling the authentic story of the last two years, so fruitful in American history.

Through the Wanamaker History Club you can secure the complete set at about half the publishers' price and on payments of $2 per month.

The membership fee is One Dollar. As soon as you are accepted as a member the entire set is sent you: nine massive volumes, about 7,000 pages, 4,000 illustrations and maps, charts and tables in profusion. After receiving the set you pay $2 monthly for 17 months to complete the purchase.

Specimen pages and full information sent free on request.

Mail This Coupon To-day.

JOHN WANAMAKER, New York.
I enclose $1 for membership fee in the History Club. Send me order blank providing for payment of balance in $2 monthly payments. *T.*

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

WINNIE DAVIS HONORED.

Monuments to "The Daughter of the Confederacy," Her Father, and Brother Unveiled at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 9.—This was another great Confederate day in Richmond, the occasion being the unveiling in Hollywood Cemetery, under the auspices of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, now in convention here, of the memorials in Hollywood to President Jefferson Davis and Miss Winnie Davis.

The Daughters held a brief business session this morning, during which various reports were read, and Mrs. Davis was made honorary President of the State Chapters of the Daughters. This afternoon the Daughters, in carriages, were escorted to Hollywood by an imposing procession, consisting of Confederate camps and military.

A vast crowd had assembled on the hills overlooking the Davis plot in the cemetery, and immediately upon the arrival of the parade the ceremonies were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. James P. Smith, who was on "Stonewall" Jackson's staff, and who threw himself between his General and the line of fire while Jackson was being borne from the field wounded.

In the Davis plot an easy chair had been provided for Mrs. Davis so that as the drapery fell she would face the statue over her daughter's tomb. Over the grave of President Davis was a beautiful floral Confederate flag, the blue and red being worked in immortelles, and the white in chrysanthemums. The staff rested on a base, around which smilax was wound.

After the prayer Gov. Tyler introduced B. B. Mumford, the principal orator of the occasion, who paid a beautiful tribute to Miss Winnie Davis, Mrs. Davis, President Davis, and the "Lost Cause."

The next speaker was John H. Reagan, Postmaster General of the Confederate States, and the only surviving member of Mr. Davis's Cabinet. He was introduced by J. Taylor Ellyson. Judge Reagan spoke very briefly, his remarks being confined to a eulogy of his chief.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee then delivered an address. Following his speech, Dr. H. M. Clarkson recited an ode. "The Daughter of the Confederacy" and Jefferson Davis Hay then drew the veil from the monuments to Mr. Davis and Miss Winnie. The former is a bronze statue. The latter is a marble figure of the Angel of Grief, the hand extending a wreath she is about to place on the grave. It is over life size, and the pedestal is suitably inscribed. It was erected by the Daughters. Both are by Zolnay.

After these ceremonies a monument to Jefferson Davis, Jr., was unveiled.

FEAR TROUBLE WITH INDIANS.

A Herder Shoots an Attacking Redskin—Troops Sent Out.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 9.—A dispatch from Vernal, Utah, says:

"An Indian was shot and killed on the reservation yesterday at Redder's sheep ranch by Jim Olsen, a herder. The Indian was trying to drive the herder out and attacked him with an axe. The herder was cut in the arm and severely wounded.

"About fifteen herders on the reservation are thought to be in danger, and the owners of sheep are hurrying to the scene of trouble, which is in the upper end of the reservation. Troops are also on the way to the scene of the trouble.

"The herder who killed the Indian is in the guard house at the post."

STATE PRISON INVESTIGATION.

Testimony as to Fire Protection, Visitors, and Punishment.

SING SING, Nov. 9.—The committee which is investigating the State prisons met in secret here to-day. The greater part of the morning session was occupied in hearing the testimony of the Warden. He was questioned about the danger of fire, and said he feared that if the roof of the main building should catch fire, as it might have done from the fire at the prison recently, some of the convicts would be smothered before they could be rescued. The subject of visitors to the prison was discussed, and it was shown that in August there were 1,000 of them, and that looking after them took up the entire time of one of the guards.

In the afternoon the keepers were questioned relative to the efficacy of the old and new modes of punishment. Many of the guards advocated returning to the old system, which they thought better than the present grading of the convicts into classes.

PIANO RENT AND WIFE'S LOVE.

Judgment for One Offsets Loss of the Other in a New Jersey Court.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 9.—By the decision of Judge Van Syckel, in the Union County Circuit Court, Frederick W. Hargraves of Westfield, who sued Wesley R. Brokaw, a piano tuner of this city, for $10,000, on the charge of alienating his wife's affections, will be unable to collect the $25 damages granted him by the jury in the case.

Previous to the trial of the damage suit Brokaw had secured a judgment of $25 against Hargraves in Justice Nash's court, in this city, for the rent of the piano which was the indirect cause of the trouble, because the renting of it brought about the acquaintance of Mrs. Hargraves and Brokaw. After the damage suit Brokaw's lawyers offered the Justice's court judgment as an offset to the damages in the other case. Hargraves's lawyers fought this proceeding, but Judge Van Syckel decided to allow the one judgment to offset the other.

PRESIDENT HARPER'S VIEWS.

Politics Would Prevent the Success of a National University.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—President Harper of the University of Chicago discussed "The National University" in an address before graduate students in Cobb Hall to-day. He gave a brief review of the recent session at Washington of the Committee of Fifteen appointed by the National Educational Association, and said:

"The utter hopelessness of establishing in Washington City a National university which would not be controlled by politics was the real reason why the committee agreed to recommend adversely on the proposition. It was unanimously voted to ask Congress to make it possible for existing universities to co-operate in taking advantage of the facilities for scientific study at the National capital such as is afforded by the Smithsonian Institution.

"I regard this kind of co-operation as a most significant step in education, and I believe the time will come when all the great universities of the world will be in cordial co-operation, so that students may go freely from one to the other."

FINDS MAN WHO DISAPPEARED.

Officer Locates Capt. Howard Orr, Who Has Been Missing Two Weeks.

SOUTH KINGSTOWN, R. I., Nov. 9.—Capt. Howard Orr of Saunderstown, who disappeared in peculiar circumstances two weeks ago, is alive. He has been located at the residence of his mother in Cedarville, N. J., by Deputy Sheriff John R. Wilcox of this place, who was assisted by New Jersey detectives. The reason for Capt. Orr's hasty departure is unknown here.

Capt. Orr disappeared early one evening while driving from Narragansett Pier to his home in Saunderstown. His horse walked into the yard of his home without the driver and later portions of the Captain's clothing were found at a covered bridge near the pier. Marks in the roadway indicated a struggle of some sort, many believing at the time that Capt. Orr had been killed and robbed and his body thrown into the river.

It now appears that he left Wickford Junction by an early train on the morning after his disappearance.

IS MOSES F. CHASE INSANE?

Physicians Make an Examination of the Young Heir.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—Five medical experts made an examination to-day of Moses Fowler Chase, the young heir to a large estate, whose mental condition has been the subject of contention between his father, Frederick Chase, of Lafayette, Ind., and his uncle, Charles Duhme of this city. The examination was strictly private, being made not by order of court, but by agreement of counsel. The result has not been made public.

The commission of four physicians met at the office of Dr. Langdon, and after an examination of young Chase and a consultation, gave no intimation to Drs. Mitchell and Langdon of this city as to what conclusions they had reached. The examining physicians were Dr. Burr of Flint, Mich., and Drs. Walker, Beasley, and Wetherill of Lafayette, Ind. They were employed by Frederick Chase to make the examination, and will make their report to him. Drs. Langdon and Mitchell are thoroughly convinced that young Chase is sane.

Attorney Probasco, who represents the father of Moses Fowler Chase, said to-day that a wrong impression appears to have been formed of the nature of the examination of young Chase.

"Chase," he said, "is not being examined to ascertain whether he is of sound mind. It is nothing more than a meeting of father and son, with the physicians as witnesses, to ascertain the son's capability to handle and manage the estate, which amounts to nearly a million dollars. For some time the father has been endeavoring to meet the son and see for himself what is his condition with regard to the management of the estate. To-day's arrangement was for that purpose."

Workman Fatally Burned as a Joke.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—John Shinder was probably fatally burned here to-day through an attempted joke. Two fellow-workmen bound him with a tarred rope, and after lighting it, left the room, thinking it would burn slowly. In an instant the prisoner was a mass of flames. The cord burned in two and he ran screaming into an adjoining room, where other workmen tore the flaming clothing from him. Charles Becker and Allie Chudzinsky were arrested. They said that as Shinder was a new man, they merely wished to initiate him.

Five Boys Spanked in Lieu of Fines.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 9.—Following the example of other Recorders in dealing with boys charged with offenses, Recorder Adams of Bloomfield yesterday caused five boys to be spanked. The lads were arrested for throwing stones at a man's door. They were fined $10 each, but later the fines were remitted on condition that the father of each boy would give him a spanking. One boy was spanked in the presence of the Court, and two in adjoining rooms, while the other two were punished at home.

Minister's Disputed Will Probated.

JAMAICA, L. I., Nov. 9.—The contest over the will of the Rev. Beverly R. Betts, which had been before the Surrogate's Court for several weeks, was closed this morning. Surrogate Noble rendered a decision sustaining the will, and it was admitted to probate. Relatives of the dead minister contested the will, which was made for the benefit of the wife and one relative, to the exclusion of all others.

POLICEMEN WEPT IN COURT.

Moved by the Appearance of Their Sightless Comrade, O'Keefe, Who Was Shot by Farelli.

Patrick O'Keefe, the policeman who was shot on Sept. 3 by Michael Farelli, a saloon keeper, and whose eyes had to be removed as a result of his injuries, was carried into the Harlem Court in the arms of one of his comrades yesterday and tenderly placed in the witness chair to testify to the shooting. The appearance of the once robust and handsome victim thus reduced to a helpless and sightless invalid moved his fellow-policemen present to tears. The man who had shot him gazed unconcernedly at the pitiful spectacle. He was admitted to $5,000 bail, which Police Captain Sheehan says will be furnished by an Italian secret society.

Capt. Sheehan told Magistrate Meade that he understands that Farelli has transferred all his property and that an Italian secret society will furnish his bail so that he can go back to Italy and escape trial. He asked that the bail be fixed at $20,000 or more. Lawyer House, who appeared for the prisoner, told the Magistrate that his client had no property to transfer and that Capt. Sheehan's suspicions of a secret society were absurd.

When the Magistrate admitted the prisoner to bail in the sum of $5,000 Capt. Sheehan said that he never expected to see him brought to trial.

O'Keefe, it will be remembered, went into Farelli's place, 2,348 Second Avenue, the night of Sunday, Sept. 3, and attempted to place the saloon keeper under arrest for violating the excise law. Farelli drew a revolver and fired four shots at the policeman. One of them destroyed his eyesight and the eyeballs were subsequently removed at the Harlem Hospital. That O'Keefe survived his injuries is regarded as little short of miraculous.

PROBING MARINE DISASTERS.

Investigation Into the Loss of the Nutmeg State and the Chicago.

The local Board of Steamboat Inspectors yesterday began an investigation into the burning of the steamer Nutmeg State of the Bridgeport Line in the Sound on the morning of Oct. 14 and the collision between the ferryboat Chicago and the liner City of Augusta in the North River on the night of Oct. 31. Neither case was completed.

The investigation of the Nutmeg State disaster was taken up first. Capt. Charles M. Brooks, Platt Spencer, Chief Engineer, and Assistant Engineer Cole were examined. It was shown that there was disorder among the members of the crew after the fire was discovered.

In the investigation of the collision in the North River Capt. Henry C. Daggett of the City of August and Capt. W. H. Durham of the Chicago testified. Capt. Daggett maintained that he whistled and that the Chicago did not answer him. Capt. Durham maintained that he did not hear any whistle.

LOCKED IN BUSINESS OFFICE.

Unpleasant Experience of Company Manager After Assisting Firemen.

R. E. Van Der Veer, Manager of the Home Suspender Company, which has a factory on the top floor of the building at Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin Street, and an unpleasant experience last night, after helping to extinguish a fire on the floor below, the fifth, which slightly damaged the premises of the Peerless Suspender Company. After all was quiet he fell to work with such a will that when his bookkeeper left him he did not take the precaution to tell him to leave the key to the front door in the regular hiding place, so that he could get out. The bookkeeper forget it, too, and, locking the street door, went home.

Two hours later Mr. Van Der Veer put out the lights and climbed to the street floor and felt all about the radiator (the accustomed hiding place) for the key. It was not there, and then he rubbed his hands all over the dirty floor back and under the radiator, only to find a few rusty nails. In vain he pounded on the door until he was tired. Then he went to the top floor again, muttering things about the bookkeeper, and called up Police Headquarters on the telephone. He was released by three policemen.

Art Exhibit at the Union League Club.

At the Union League Club to-day and to-morrow there will be a loan exhibition of twenty-six paintings, representing night scenes and effects, by Charles Rollo Peters. Both days will be observed as ladies' days at the club. Monthly loan exhibits of art objects are contemplated as a feature of the club's social life during the Winter. Mr. Peters, whose works make up the present exhibit, is a Californian. He studied under Tavernier, Gérôme, and Lefevre at Paris.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Lehigh's Jersey City Terminal.

Rumors continue of the sale of Caven Point, Jersey City, by the Standard Oil Company to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, notwithstanding official denials. Color has been given to the report by the fact that the removal of one of the largest tanks on Caven Point to the Standard Oil Company's plant at Constable Hook, Bayonne, was begun on Wednesday. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has for a long time been anxious to obtain a water front for its terminus in Jersey City. It owns a shore front in Greenville, but the bay is too shallow for a landing. Caven Point projects a mile into the bay, and has an excellent landing.

Southern Railway Winter Service.

The Southern Railway Company has announced several important changes in its Winter service. The New York and Florida limited train will leave Twenty-third Street over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 12:40 P. M. Other Florida trains over the Pennsylvania Road will leave New York at 12:05 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. The former train will have through Pullman cars to Miami, and connect with Havana steamers. A new train service from Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky., for Florida points is also announced.

Baltimore and Ohio Winter Schedule.

One of the features of the Winter schedule of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is the departure of the ferryboats from the New York side on the even and half hours. Hitherto the Whitehall Ferry has left five minutes earlier than the Liberty Street ferry, but under the new arrangement the time of departure will be the same, with the exception of the 4:55 and 5:55 trains, which will not be changed.

Lackawanna Road Appointment.

George A. Cullen has been appointed General Western Passenger Agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, with headquarters at Chicago. Mr. Cullen will enter upon his new duties Dec. 1. Mr. Cullen has been for several years Chairman of the Western Immigrant Clearing House Association, with headquarters at 1 Broadway.

Long Run for Sleeping Cars.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—One of the longest daily through car services in the world will be inaugurated by the Santa Fé Road Sunday. This line will begin operating a daily first-class sleeper between Kansas City, Mo., and the City of Mexico. The distance between the two points is 2,396 miles. During the entire run there will be no change whatever.

Higher Freight Rates Next Year.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The Central Freight Association to-day decided to drop commodity rates Jan. 1, and to restore the rates which were in effect a year ago. The new rates will be on an average 15 per cent. higher than those now effective, and will be applied to nearly two-thirds of the varieties of freight handled by railroads.

DIAZ'S DAUGHTER WEDDED.

Her Civil Marriage to Francisco Rincon Gallardo Celebrated.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 9.—The civil marriage of Miss Luz Diaz, daughter of President Diaz, to Francisco Rincon Gallardo took place last evening at the city residence of the President, only the families of the contracting parties being present. The religious ceremony will occur Friday in the private chapel of Archbishop Alarcon.

Miss Diaz is the second daughter of President Diaz and is a charming and highly educated young lady. The bridegroom is a nephew of Gen. Rincon Gallardo, Mexican Minister to Russia, and of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families of Mexico. Gen. Gallardo is identified with the Liberal cause and took an active part in the war against the French.

CANADIANS KIDNAP A MINER.

The State Department Is Asked to Look Into an American's Case.

SEATTLE, Washington, Nov. 9.—The attention of the State Department at Washington has been called to the case of Mark Everett, an American miner, confined in the provincial jail at Kamloops, British Columbia, awaiting trial on a charge of stage robbery. It is alleged that Everett was kidnapped across the line from Republic, Washington, by Canadian officers. When within four miles of the boundary, it is alleged, American officers overtook the party with the prisoner and attempted to serve a writ of habeas corpus, but were driven back by the Canadians at the points of revolvers, and Everett was spirited to the other side during the hours of darkness.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The State Department has been advised by the United States Consul at Vancouver of the alleged kidnapping of Everett. Details in the case were lacking in the short report to the department, but the officer was telegraphed to make a thorough investigation of the matter, in order that the Government may take such action as appears to be necessary.

DIVORCED FROM A MINISTER.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 9.—Vice Chancellor Pitney this afternoon listened to the evidence in the divorce suit brought by Mrs. Estelle G. Allen of Ocean Grove against her husband, the Rev. William A. Allen, now of Colorado Springs, on the ground of cruelty and desertion. The couple were married Oct. 7, 1884. Mrs. Allen is a daughter of Steuben Hemmingway, a well-known resident of Asbury Park. At the time of the wedding the Rev. Mr. Allen was pastor of the Asbury Park Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Allen was the principal witness in her own behalf. She testified that on one occasion, while the Rev. Mr. Allen was in an angry mood, he said to her: "You little devil, I've a good mind to mash your head into a thousand pieces and thow them into the deepest hell." On another occasion, she said, he called her a snake and said she had wound herself completely around him. At this time, she said, he struck at her. She declared that while seated at the dinner table one day her husband took a dislike to one of the dishes served and, picking it up from the table, dashed it on the floor. She testified that her husband complained of the household expenses and told her she must discharge a girl who received $3 a week. He wanted her to do the work herself.

Mrs. Allen said she was about 30 years of age when she married her husband and that he was about nineteen years older. She said he bought a diamond sunburst for her as a wedding present but subsequently he induced her to pawn it for $150. Mr. Allen, the witness continued, took the money and with it went on a pleasure trip to the Catskills and Lake George. On one occasion, she said, Mr. Allen seized a carving knife and attempted to throw it at his adopted daughter, who fled from the room. She testified that her husband deserted her in April, 1898.

Mr. Hemmingway, father of Mrs. Allen, corroborated his daughter's testimony and testified to the ugly disposition of her husband. Other witnesses gave similar testimony.

The Vice Chancellor ordered a decree to issue in favor of Mrs. Allen.

The Rev. Mr. Allen has brought a suit for divorce from his wife in Colorado Springs, naming desertion as the ground. Mrs. Allen's suit was started before the Colorado action.

For Constipation USE Hunyadi János NATURAL APERIENT WATER AND BE Sure YOU GET THE GENUINE

GOEBEL CLAIMS KENTUCKY

Republicans, However, Say Taylor Certainly Is Elected.

AN OFFICIAL CANVASS TO-DAY

Democratic Legislature May Have to Decide Governorship—Shooting at Middlesborough.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 9.—A confusion of claims and counter-claims, to quiet which the official count or perhaps a contest before the Legislature will be necessary, is all that is left of Tuesday's election. Above it all vehement cries of fraud, committed or contemplated, are heard. Each side claims the election of its ticket and presents figures to back up the claim. The figures in some counties vary widely, and it is impossible to tell which side, if either, has accurate returns.

Chairman Long of the Republican Campaign Committee, when asked for an estimate of the vote on the Gubernatorial race, said: "I have no estimate to give, but I can furnish the actual figures. On the face of the returns Taylor's plurality is 4,136. All of the precincts have been heard from. Twelve counties are not official, including the returns from Kenton and Breathitt." Gen. Taylor said he was sure of his election by a plurality that will be not less than 4,000. He added that official and semi-official returns from nearly every precinct in the State showed that he had been elected.

A special from Frankfort quotes Gov. Bradley as saying: "Taylor has been elected by at least 10,000 majority, and he will be the next Governor of Kentucky."

On the other hand, returns from Democratic sources show a plurality on the face of the returns of about 2,000 for Goebel. This they claim is to be affected by returns from some missing precincts where the Democrats can hardly do worse than break even. Mr. Goebel and Senator Blackburn, in interviews at Frankfort to-day, openly charged the Republicans with fraud in the Eleventh District, from which the returns are coming in very slowly.

The indications point more strongly than ever to a contest before the Legislature, which there seems no reasonable doubt will be controlled by the Democrats.

Whether or not the members belonging to that party will stand together on questions affecting a contest cannot now be foretold. The County Boards of Canvassers, which meet to-morrow, simply count and tabulate the returns. The State Board of Election Commissioners then reviews their work and decides all questions affecting contested ballots. This commission certifies to the Secretary of State the election of officers receiving the highest number of votes after the decisions of the Commissioners on contested returns have been recorded. Under the Goebel law, the duties of the Secretary of State are confined simply to making public the result found by the Commissioners, the language of the statute being:

"It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State immediately after the comparison of the returns to cause a statement therefrom of the votes given in every county for each candidate to be published in two newspapers."

There is no appeal from the findings of the State Board of Election Commissioners except in the case of Governor and Lieutenant Governor. In case of a contest for these offices the matter goes to the Legislature. The three members of the Board of Election Commissioners which will finally pass upon the returns were chosen under the terms of the Goebel law by the Legislature which enacted that measure. They are Judge W. J. Pryor of Frankfort, C. B. Pointz of Maysville, and W. J. Ellis of Owensborough. All are said to be friendly to Goebel, and all are Democrats. The law provides for a meeting of these Commissioners on the fourth Monday after the election.

A large mass meeting of the followers of the Honest Election League, the anti-Goebel organization of the city, was held at Music Hall to-night. A number of vigorous speeches touching upon what was styled "the purpose of the Goebel people to secure the seating of their candidates without regard to law or right" were made.

A committee of three was appointed to witness the count of the ballots by the county Board of Canvassers, and it was decided to take legal measures to prevent fraud in what the leaguers considered to be their rights.

Returns received by The Courier Journal up to 1:30 A. M. give Goebel a plurality of 2,070 votes. These figures are based on returns from 1,791 out of 1,863 precincts. Of the seventy-two missing precincts, twenty are in the Republican Eleventh District, seven are in Republican counties of the Tenth District, and thirty-one are in Democratic counties of the Tenth District.

Ex-Senator Blackburn to-day said he had raised his claim of Goebel's majority, and that he is now confident it will go over 3,000. He also claims the majority in the Legislature on joint ballot will be about 35 instead of 25, as he claimed last night, several Democrats having been elected in counties at first thought to be Republican.

The county returning boards will meet in all the counties to-morrow to canvass the returns, and until then the result of Tuesday's election will be in doubt. Both sides are charging fraud.

Gov. Bradley is being telegraphed to by hundreds of Republicans offering to come to the State capital to prevent Taylor being counted out.

Chairman Young of the Democratic State Central Committee charges the Republicans with attempting to perpetrate fraud in the mountain districts, where the heavy Republican vote lies. Young says the official count by county returning boards will give Goebel over 4,000 plurality. He also says all minor candidates on the State ticket win, though by less pluralities than Goebel. Senator Goebel received the following telegram to-night from W. J. Bryan:

"Have just learned that returns are near enough complete to insure your election. Congratulations. I am sure your administration will strengthen the party."

The Western Union issued the following bulletin to-day: "With complete returns from 81 counties and incomplete returns from 35, making a total of 116 counties out of 119, three counties remaining unreported, Taylor's vote stands 165,098; Goebel's, 163,815, leaving Taylor's plurality, 1,283. Of the three counties unreported, one gave, in 1897, a Democratic plurality of 250, and two gave a Republican plurality of 1,135, the difference being 885. This, added to Taylor's plurality as above, gives Taylor a lead of 2,168 votes. The unreported counties are Knott, Leslie, and Martin. The result of the election is still in doubt, the probabilities being in favor of Taylor. Complete returns from the counties only partially reported may make a material change in the figures."

BARBOURSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 9.—The Democrats threaten to throw out the vote of Knox County on account of various alleged reasons. The town will be full of Republicans to-morrow, who say they intend to have their rights.

SHOOTING AT MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Turner and Ball Factions Quarrel Over the Election.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., Nov. 9.—For two hours to-day there was intense excitement here, caused by a clash between the Ball and Turner factions. The Balls are Democrats, but espoused the cause of Taylor for Governor. Charles Pridemore, a Turner follower, and C. D. Ball met and began shooting at each other. Their friends assembled and surrounded them. A long range street fight took place, in which fifty shots were exchanged.

The factions have been at war for many months and it is feared there will be trouble to-morrow when the vote is canvassed. Lee Turner to-night returned to the outskirts of town with a large body of men, but as yet no demonstrations have been made.

DEMOCRATS HAVE LEGISLATURE.

Goebel Can Count on Not Less Than Twenty-nine Majority There.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov 9.—A careful poll of the Legislature shows that it will be Democratic on joint ballot by 36, insuring the election of a Democrat, who will probably be ex-Senator Blackburn, to succeed Senator Lindsay. The importance of the election of a Democratic Legislature, however, lies in the bearing it will have on the contest which Senator Goebel will surely bring for the Governorship in case he fails in the attempt to outcount Taylor.

The Legislature has the authority to decide the contest. Of the 36 majority, 7 will probably desert Goebel, but that still leaves him with 29 majority. He is thus assured of his seat, even if Gen. Taylor is declared elected on the face of the returns.

WARRANT FOR COVINGTON'S MAYOR.

Forcibly Ejected Election Inspectors from the Booths.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 9.—On election day at Covington, Ky., Mayor J. L. Rhinock conducted a body of policemen to each of the various polling places and hustled out the Republican Inspectors. This he did without objection to their presence having been made by the regular election officers in most cases. In some cases the doors were broken open by the police. An appeal to the courts restored the ejected Inspectors before the day closed.

To-day warrants were sworn out for Mayor J. L. Rhinock and several of his chief officers, charging them with interfering with the election. To-morrow 150 more warrants will be sworn out, with the same charge, against the policemen who obeyed Mayor Rhinock's orders.

THE RETURNS BY DISTRICTS.

They Indicate that Taylor's Plurality Will Be Over 5,000.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 9.—The returns received to-day, together with careful estimates of the few precincts still missing, give Taylor a plurality of 5,287. The returns by districts are as follows:

District.	Goebel.	Taylor.
First	6,976	904
Second	2,631	1,298
Third	1,200	3,103
Fourth	2,347	2,543
Fifth	5,806	3,255
Sixth	4,179	35
Seventh	1,122	1,151
Eighth	2,411	2,534
Ninth	2,762	2,631
Tenth		17,257
Eleventh		
Total	29,484	34,711

PITTSBURG'S MARKET SECURE.

Carnegie Says There Is No Danger of the Lake Cities Injuring Her Steel Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 9.—G. H. Raymond of Buffalo in a speech recently stated that lake cities would dethrone Pittsburg as a steel centre. Andrew Carnegie answers T. J. Keenan of this city on the subject as follows:

"I trust Mr. Raymond's statement before the Commerce Convention at Utica does not disturb your peaceful slumbers. There is no foundation for his extraordinary statement that the management of the Erie Canal would dethrone Pittsburg. On the contrary, it would benefit our city. Pittsburg was in great danger of being dethroned until recently owing to the combination which existed among its railroads, which extorted from Pittsburg double the rates that they gave other points on their lines. Fortunately, this wrongful and foolish policy is a thing of the past.

"Pittsburg has much cause to remember gratefully the late President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, my friend Frank Thomson. Mr. Frick and myself together had several interviews with him, and we could not fail to see that he was deeply impressed with the injustice under which Pittsburg lay.

"When he became President he changed the policy, and, I believe, speaking generally, that Pittsburg now has fair and just rates of freight as compared with other places. This was all she needed. Mr. Cassatt, the present President, is a Pittsburger, and if he reverses Mr. Thomson's policy, he will be the first disloyal Pittsburger I have ever known. I do not fear that he will do this, as he is a man who likes a broad view of things, and wishes to do what is right and fair.

"It is a consolation to reflect, however, even if Mr. Cassatt or any other railroad magnate wished to bind Pittsburg down again, he has not it in his power to do so. Mr. Cassatt would not if he could, I believe, but he could not if he would, which I know. Notice the number of subsidiary and collateral industries based upon steel which are gathering around Pittsburg as their centre. These arise because Pittsburg is the cheapest market for steel.

"It is destined to remain so, in my opinion, but the best evidence I can give you of that is that the Carnegie Steel Company has voted to spend something over $10,000,000 in all in increased facilities, among these a couple of millions devoted to the beginning of a fleet by which we shall transport our own ore on the lakes to our own railroad.

"In short, so far from Pittsburg being dethroned, she has just begun her long reign as the centre of steel. Sleep soundly. Yours ever, ANDREW CARNEGIE."

THE CONDITION OF MR. HOBART.

Spends a Comfortable Day and Is Growing Stronger.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 9.—Vice President Hobart spent another comfortable day to-day, and took a refreshing slumber this afternoon. He continued to take nourishment, and is gradually growing stronger. On the whole, the case is very encouraging. There is no apprehension of danger to-night, and it is now almost certain the Vice President will live for several days.

Telegrams were received to-day from President McKinley, Senator and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, Assistant Postmaster General Heath, Congressman B. F. Howell of New Brunswick, N. J., and John C. Smock, State Geologist of New Jersey.

WORK OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 9.—When Mrs. William Tod Helmuth called the third day's session of the fifth annual meeting of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs to order this morning, election day announcements were made. Mrs. Helmuth, elected President last year, holds over until next year, as do the other officers, with the exception of the four members of the Executive Committee, whose terms expire this year.

Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, Chairman for Hospitals and Trained Nurses, opened the morning's programme. Among her speakers were Mrs. Charles A. Terry of the Consumptive Home of Brooklyn, Dr. Marion Craig Potter of Rochester, Dr. Ida C. Bender of Buffalo, and others.

Lillian Devereaux Blake of New York, the suffrage advocate, spoke on the duties of parents to children. Mrs. Samuel D. Larned of Syracuse led the discussion from the floor. Mrs. Hazeltine of Jamestown followed and then Dr. Jeanette De La Lozier of New York gave a five-minute talk, and the discussion became general.

When adjournment was taken for luncheon, Mrs. James Belden, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, called a meeting of all delegates who are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and addressed them on the work of the society. Mrs. Belden spoke especially of the work of the Buffalo Chapter in endeavoring to educate the foreign-born population, especially to teach them to read and write English. She said that the Syracuse Chapter was endeavoring to build a monument to the Revolutionary heroes who are buried in Onondaga County at an expense of $300. It has been suggested by the citizens of Syracuse that the monument be to both the heroes of the Revolution and of the civil war, and that the Government be petitioned for $50,000 for this purpose.

Mrs. Washington Roebling, Vice President of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, said, as the most important and influential organization of women in the world, it behooved the society to build a National headquarters at Washington, to be known as Continental Hall. She said there were 25,000 members of the society in the United States and that an assessment of $5 per capita would build the hall, and that this could easily be arranged.

During the afternoon the subject of the "Press" was discussed by a number of women connected with daily newspapers.

BICYCLE TIRE MEN COMBINE.

Charles R. Flint of New York Said to be the Chief Spirit.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 9.—Col. A. A. Pope, the head of the Pope Manufacturing Company, in this city, to-day gave out the information that yesterday he disposed of the Hartford Pneumatic Tube Company to Charles R. Flint of New York. The company owns four large factories.

Flint, he said, was forming a bicycle-tire combination, to be called the Rubber Goods Company. Col. Pope said he did not place any reliance in the story from New York, that a big combination of bicycle and automobile interests is being formed.

New Pastor of a Brooklyn Church.

The First Church of Christ's Disciples, Sterling Place near Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, has a new pastor, the Rev. M. E. Harlan, who came from Topeka, Kan. A reception was given last evening to him and his wife in the church. Mr. Harlan is a native of Indiana and a graduate of Drake University, Des Moines. He was pastor for three years of the First Christian Church of Topeka.

RUSH FOR IRVING SEATS

Long Line Begins Forming at 4:30 in the Morning.

MR. MANN STOPS SPECULATORS

His New Rule Requiring that Tickets for Seats Be Left at the Box Office Is Effective.

The sale of seats for the last week of Sir Henry Irving's engagement in this city at the Knickerbocker Theatre was opened to the general public at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Within the last twelve years there has not been such an urgent demand on the part of the public to see a star. At 4:30 in the morning messenger boys began to arrive and take up their places at the entrance to the theatre, and when the time arrived for Treasurer David Mayer to open the box office the line had extended down Broadway to Thirty-eighth Street, through this street to Sixth Avenue, and up Sixth Avenue almost to Forty-first Street. It was absolutely an impossibility for Manager Harry Mann to control the crowd, and when this was discovered he made an immediate demand upon Capt. Price of the Thirtieth Street Police Station for a detail of police.

The request was granted, and forthwith sixteen men were sent to the theatre, under command of a Sergeant, who, by distributing his men along the line, managed to form the people into a single file. It was only toward 3 P. M. that the long line began to diminish.

Every precaution was taken by Manager Mann to prevent tickets falling into the hands of speculators. One rule he adopted had never before been heard of by theatrical managers.

He stationed himself at the box office window and scrutinized every purchaser closely. If the individual showed any evidence of representing a speculator he would be refused tickets notwithstanding the many hours which he had spent on the line awaiting his chance at the box office.

Very frequently protests were made which were of no avail. One man in particular caused trouble in the lobby before he was ordered out by the police.

This person declared he was an American citizen, and demanded that he be treated as such. Manager Mann responded that he was extremely pleased to know of his American citizenship, but under no circumstances could he purchase the seats he asked for, as Mann was thoroughly aware of the fact that he represented a speculator on the sidewalk. The would-be purchaser and American citizen was then ordered to move along by the officer, whom he defied for a time. Subsequently he took his departure and joined his comrades on the sidewalk in front of the theatre.

Another individual, who said he came all the way from Newark purposely to secure eight choice seats, was denied the privilege of taking the tickets away with him, but was informed that he could have them only on condition that the seats be left at the box office until 7:30 on the night of the performance, when they could be had. This was Mr. Mann's new idea. The proposition in this case was immediately refused.

To the best of Manager Mann's ability he has kept the seats from falling into speculators' hands, notwithstanding he appreciates the fact that it is utterly impossible to prevent them altogether from obtaining tickets. It is believed that fully 200 orders with money and checks inclosed have been received each day within the past week asking the management to reserve seats. These were all refused, and applicants informed that they would have to call at the box office and take their chances of obtaining seats with others.

It was estimated that from the hour the box office was opened until the sale of admissions for last night's performance began, when the advance sale for next week was stopped, between eight and ten thousand dollars were taken in. It is expected that the entire capacity of the theatre will be disposed of for every performance by noon to-day.

"THE GUNNER'S MATE" APPLAUDED.

Former Naval Man's Play Well Received in Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 9.—To-night, at the Music Hall, Manager Augustus Pitou produced "The Gunner's Mate," a drama by Hugh J. Gallagher, formerly of the United States Navy, and W. J. McKiernan. It is not a war play, although several of the scenes are laid on board the United States cruiser New York. They show the quarter deck and turret, the forecastle and gun deck, and the fireroom, with the furnaces.

The third act takes place while the ship is at sea. The sealed orders have been opened, and it is known that the vessel is hurrying to Bluefields. The discovery is made that something is wrong with one of the boilers. The firing cannot be drawn and the progress of the ship impeded. Volunteers are called for to undertake the hazardous task of repairing the leak.

This leads to the fireroom scene, and a thrilling dramatic situation, which was received with great enthusiasm and several curtain calls. Nestor Lennon as the gunner's mate and Beatrice Vaughan as the heroine acted with excellent effect. The play will be seen in New York in a few weeks.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

Second Concert of the Season at Carnegie Hall Last Night.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra is continuing this season its lately adopted custom of giving its concerts in pairs, and the second of the first pair of the current series was given last night at Carnegie Hall. As was to be expected, the audience was larger than that at the first concert, which was a matinée. Furthermore, there was a more generous display of enthusiasm, for your matinée audience is a shy assembly and is not fond of exhibiting its impulses. The concert was one to evoke the applause of the musical, for it was interesting throughout. The programme bristled with novelties, and perhaps we shall later wonder why Mr. Gericke did not save at least one of them for the future. The list consisted of Siegfried Wagner's overture to his opera "Der Barenhäuter," Engelbert Humperdinck's "Moorish Rhapsody," Rubinstein's D minor piano concerto, and Alexander Glazounow's C minor symphony.

All of the orchestral numbers were new to this public. The composers, however, are not unknown to the music lovers of this community. Siegfried Wagner is the son of his father, and he wrote an orchestral composition called "Sensucht," which the late Mr. Seidl made known to us to our discomfort. Humperdinck gave us the beautiful music of "Hansel und Gretel," for which we were duly grateful, and we have heard the fifth symphony of the Russian writer. That performed last night is his sixth. All this music belongs to the present time, the Wagner overture having been produced with the opera no longer ago than last April at Carlsruhe. It is said that Baireuth is threatened with it. But perhaps this misfortune may be averted, for the shrine of departed genius has already suffered much from young Siegfried's lately and immaturely developed industry in music.

It is hoped, in the name of the sacred shade which may linger around the precincts of Wahnfried, that the overture heard last night will not be inflicted on Baireuth. It proved to be a disjointed series of dislocated phrases, with here and there some feeble imitations of the music of the father and the father's predecessor, Weber. Wearisome and puerile in the extreme, this composition could never have been heard outside of Germany if it had not had the noble name of Wagner attached to it. If young Siegfried had any sense of humor, every time it is performed he would say, with Pooh-Bah, "Family pride, how do you like that, my buck?"

The important one of the three novelties proved to be the symphony of the Russian. It is not a great work, but it was worth hearing. Its composer has followed the methods of Tschaikowsky in its construction. The first movement begins with an introduction made out of the first theme of the allegro. Then the customary two leading themes are set forth. There is no repetition, and there is no working out in the old manner. The two themes are restated in different keys, and with varying orchestral setting, and the movement is brought to an end after a climax of some. The second movement is the gem of the work. It consists of a theme with variations. These are very well made, especially the scherzando variation, and that which begins in canonic form. The third movement is a graceful intermezzo, in which there are some piquant bits of instrumentation, and the last is an orgie of tone color and syncopated rhythm. There is a good deal of brisk ness of movement and orchestral color in the composition, and on the whole it is more interesting than the same composer's fifth symphony.

Humperdinck's "Moorish Rhapsody" is in three movements, labeled "Tarifa, an Elegy at Sunrise"; "Tangier, a Night in the Moorish Café," and "Tetuan, a Ride into the Desert." All three of these movements show the composer's familiar mastery of orchestral idiom and instrumental color. The technic of the orchestration is great, and in the second movement there are some passages of fine originality and effectiveness. But the work as a whole is deficient in directness of purpose and in fecund thematic ideas. All three of these compositions were admirably played. The bassoons had an opportunity to distinguish themselves in the second movement of the Humperdinck work, and they showed that virtuosity which seems to be common in the Boston orchestra. It should be added that the strings, as usual, were altogether lovely in tone and in precision.

Mr. Mark Hambourg was again the solo player, and he quite carried the audience away with his wonderfully vigorous performance of the Rubinstein concerto. It was a dashing, forceful interpretation that he gave, and his terrific tempo in the last movement took one's breath away. No one else has played that movement so fast here, yet it did not fail in respect of clearness and crispness. It was a really brilliant piece of piano playing. Mr. Hambourg, however, disappointed those who hoped to hear from him the accents of tenderness in the second movement, and in the cantabile theme of the first. His tone proved in these to be dry and hard, and it must be confessed that at times he pounded the instrument in an inartistic manner. But he is yet a young man and he does not seem to have gained the control of his temperament necessary to that repose which is inseparable from the noblest playing. He was probably heard at his best in the Saint-Saëns concerto on Wednesday afternoon. But he is so full of vigor and his style is so instinct with life that he will always be heard with interest.

SUSTAINS JULIA ARTHUR.

Her Husband Says She Was Justified in the Incident at the Broadway —Managers' Comments.

Miss Julia Arthur's action on Wednesday night in having the curtain rung down at the Broadway Theatre, where she was playing in "More Than Queen," because the laughing and chattering of a box party annoyed her, aroused considerable comment among theatrical managers yesterday. Opinion as to the justification of her act was divided.

Mr. Cheney, Miss Arthur's husband, who was in the theatre when the incident occurred, said that the actress had ordered the curtain rung down because she could not go on with her part and do herself justice under the circumstances.

"The interruption that caused the ringing down of the curtain," said Mr. Cheney, "occurred just after the fourth act had begun. When I was in her dressing room after the first act she asked me to find out who the people in the balcony box next the stage were. She said they had been continually annoying her.

"At the beginning of the fourth act I was in the box office. The cue for Miss Arthur's entrance was given by Mr. Brown, who had received satisfactory attention. She came on, spoke a few lines, and then, noticing that the same box party which had annoyed her before was keeping it up, she asked to have the curtain rung down.

"I thoroughly approve of her action. The laughing and chattering made it impossible for her to do her part justice. There were two women in the box party, and they got up and changed seats just as Miss Arthur came on, making a loud rustle."

"Do you know who the box occupants were?" Mr. Cheney was asked.

"No," said he, "but I have means of finding out, of course, and I shall know in a few days. I cannot prove that their action was malicious. It rather appeared so, however, from the fact that on one or two previous occasions a woman has, to my positive knowledge, come to the play for the deliberate purpose of annoying Miss Arthur by loud talking. This woman was not in the box party. But whether she put the occupants of the box up to making the disturbance is another question, and one that I cannot answer just at present."

"Is it true that Miss Arthur believes she is the victim of a conspiracy, people following her from city to city to annoy her?" Mr. Cheney was asked.

"No," he replied. "She never said that, and she doesn't think so. She has been annoyed in other cities, but those cases had no connection with this one."

Mr. Cheney declared that Miss Arthur's act last night was greeted approvingly. "When the people left the box," said he, "the audience applauded. I went back to Mrs. Cheney's dressing room, and after the box occupants were out, the curtain was raised, and she went on again. She was greeted by applause. There were hisses, but they were completely overwhelmed."

A. J. Spencer, the representative of Jacob Litt, proprietor of the Broadway Theatre, said yesterday that he didn't see that Miss Arthur could have taken any other action under the circumstances. "It is easy to say afterward that something else might have been done, but under the excitement of the moment, it was the natural thing to do, particularly for a woman of nervous temperament. However, I don't think the disturbance was intentional. The people who had occupied the box said as they came out that they had not meant to annoy Miss Arthur or any one else."

Harry Mann of the Knickerbocker took the view that it was not necessary to have the curtain rung down. "The best thing to do in cases of this kind is to send word to the manager," said he.

At the box office of Wallack's Theatre it was said that Miss Arthur had no trouble with her audiences while filling her engagement there, and that she probably did right in stopping by radical means an annoyance that would keep her from rendering her part well.

STAGE MAY GET A DUKE NOW.

His Grace of Manchester Seriously Considering an Offer from Manager Charles Frohman.

The Duke of Manchester, who is a clever amateur actor, may make his appearance as a professional on the American stage. The young nobleman arrived in this city yesterday on the Oceanic, and is staying at the Waldorf. Last night, in company with his secretary, Carle Johnstone, he witnessed the performance of "Barbara Frietchie," and during the intermission received a TIMES reporter in his box.

"My visit to the United States," said he, "is solely one of pleasure, and I expect to be in this country about three months. I have received in an indirect way an offer from Charles Frohman to become a member of his forces, and while this has come to me so suddenly that I have not had an opportunity to consider it, I certainly will give it serious thought.

"The announcement published yesterday that I am to make an appearance in "Barbara Frietchie" is somewhat premature, but a straight rôle in the play has been offered to me, also one in Mr. Frohman's forthcoming production of "Make Way for the Ladies," which will be produced at the Madison Square Theatre next Monday night, and in which the Earl of Yarmouth is to appear; but, as I said, I have reached no decision, and it will be some days before I do.

"My friends have tried to convince me that I have great histrionic ability, but I am not so sure about it. I have appeared in amateur theatricals, and take great interest in them, but that is all.

"The papers have paid me a great deal of attention, and some of them have told of my adventures in pursuit of Cleo de Mérode, Mlle. Fougere, and other stage beauties. But the fact is, the stories lack truth. I have never seen Cleo de Mérode or Mlle. Fougere that I know of. Much that has been published about me is nonsense pure and simple.

"I like America, and this is not my first visit here. I shall remain in New York during the Horse Show, and then I expect to go to Philadelphia to see Mr. Anthony J. Drexel. We are comparatively old friends. After this my plans are somewhat indefinite, but I shall travel about, and somewhere around Christmas I shall go to Louisiana to visit my grandmother, Mrs. Yznaga."

JAMES JEFFRIES DISCHARGED.

Manager Brady to Ask an Injunction Restraining the Police.

James J. Jeffries, the pugilist, his brother John, and Robert Blei, who were arrested Monday night at Koster & Bial's on a charge of violating the Horton law, were discharged by Magistrate Flammer, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

William A. Brady testified that the scene enacted by the Jeffries brothers was merely a dramatic representation of a sporting event at the Coney Island Athletic Club.

When Chief Devery learned that the pugilists had been released he sent orders to Capt. Price to have his men attend the music hall performance in question and if an attempt was again made to give a boxing exhibition to rearrest the participants. Learning this, Manager Brady had champion Jeffries give a wrestling exhibition with Ernest Roeber.

Mr. Brady will this morning apply to the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining the police from further interference with his performance.

Mr. Aarons to Star T. Q. Seabrooke.

A contract was entered into yesterday between Alfred E. Aarons and Thomas Q. Seabrooke under which Mr. Aarons will star Mr. Seabrooke in a farce comedy written by J. Cheever Goodwin and Louis Harrison, entitled "Who Killed Cock Robin?" The tour will open at Albany on Thanksgiving Day, and after a preliminary engagement on the road the attraction will go to Boston for a long period, and will then be brought into New York.

NEW IMPLEMENT OF WARFARE.

Explosive Bombs to be Carried Up a Kite String and Dropped.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Silas J. Coyne, a carpenter, has invented a new implement of warfare. The device consists of a series of kites, supporting a cable, upon which a "trolley" kite is made to travel. The trolley kite carries a bomb of high explosive power, which is automatically released.

By means of specially constructed kites, of which Mr. Coyne is the inventor, he claims to be able to support a cable nearly seven miles in length by using a number of the kites in tandem. The traveling kite will support a weight of more than twenty pounds. It folds automatically upon releasing the bomb and returns by its own weight. Successful practical tests are said to have been made of the kites.

GERMANY'S TARIFF RULES.

Much Objection to Them Caused by Regulations Regarding Meat.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—A private cable dispatch to the bureau which is preparing the commercial treaties indicates that the United States will create a special customs post, whose incumbent will be final arbiter in controversies regarding the value of dutiable goods and the duties on new articles brought into the market.

It is also learned that the authorities at Washington will send to Germany instruments showing the American system of inspecting meats intended for export, with the hope that Germany will thereby be induced to adopt easier hygienic measures. The fact is officially appreciated here that much of American disaffection toward the German tariff policy is due to the strictness of the German sanitary measures regarding meat imports.

PRICE OF STEEL BARS RISES.

Increased $5 Per Ton for Prompt Delivery—Little Stock on Hand.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 9.—The price of steel bars was advanced in Pittsburg to-day from $2.50 per 100 pounds to $2.75 for prompt delivery. This means an increase of $5 per ton. Even at these figures it is almost impossible to obtain steel bars for use any time prior to the first of the coming year. For delivery in the second quarter of 1900 a price of $2.30 per 100 pounds is asked.

There has been very little buying or selling of any kind in iron and steel this week, owing to the fact that the capacity of the steel mills and blast furnaces is sold out entirely for the remainder of the year, and the only orders that are given at the high prices demanded by manufacturers are those of an emergency nature. Iron and steel sellers to-day predicted a quiet market until the latter part of the year, and that no contracts of importance will be made until the new year.

SCORES ELEVATED CARS.

Health Board to Investigate Upon Capt. Chadwick's Complaint.

The Board of Health has decided to investigate again the condition of the cars on the elevated roads, and for that purpose President Murphy of that body yesterday appointed twelve Inspectors to do the work, with instructions to report within forty-eight hours.

President Murphy recently received a letter from Capt. Chadwick of the United States Navy calling attention to the condition of the cars. Yesterday President Murphy said:

"I have received a letter from Capt. Chadwick, in which he calls attention to the unhealthy and unsanitary condition of the elevated road cars. The cars, he claims, are unclean, the air in them, he says, is foul, the mats clogged with dirt, and that there is a lack of ventilation.

"If the men report that the conditions are as described by Capt. Chadwick, I shall lay the matter before the Grand Jury and endeavor to have an indictment returned against the Manhattan Elevated Road Company."

ROBBED BROKERS' OFFICES.

Charles Torney Caught While Taking Stock Certificates.

The office of R. H. Bissell & Co., stock brokers and members of the New York Stock Exchange, at 8 Broad Street, was robbed last evening of a quantity of stock transfer certificates, which, according to Sergt. Tighe of the Old Slip Police Station, bore canceled revenue stamps worth $2,300.

The idea of the thief, the police believe, was to detach the stamps, wash them, and then sell them at a heavy discount.

The alleged thief, who was captured, gave his name as Charles Torney, and said he was twenty-one years old and lived with his mother at 227 Sackett Street, Brooklyn Borough. He gave his present occupation as that of agent for a Brooklyn laundry, but acknowledged to the Police Sergeant that he had previously been employed in the Wall Street district.

Torney, about 7 o'clock last evening, walked up the stairs of 8 Broad Street, which building is owned by the Stock Exchange, and on the second floor tried the door of Mr. Bissell's office. He found it locked, but as if clothed with authority, he knocked loudly for admittance. One of the women cleaners, who was inside, opened the door, and Torney, brushing past her, at once began a search of the desk drawers. In an off-hand manner he told the woman who asked who he was that he belonged there, and did not want to be bothered. Then he resumed his search.

The cleaner, thinking that all was not just right, quietly summoned the janitor, Peter J. Finley, who came up stairs just as Torney was leaving. The latter's pockets bulged very perceptibly, and he questioned him. Then Finlay went through Torney's pockets and found hundreds of the little slips used in stock transactions. They bore numerous names of brokers and speculators, and all had Mr. Bissell's name on them.

Finlay then summoned Detectives Lonergan and Donovan, who took the prisoner to the Old Slip Police Station, where he was searched and locked up. He had nothing to say, but he wanted to send a message to his mother. He will be arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court to-day.

Janitor Martin Anderson of the building at 225 Broad Street called at the police station last night and identified Torney as one of two young men he had seen about his building before 7 o'clock last evening.

STUDENT FLEES FROM POLICE.

Charles E. Greenough of Yale Jumps from a Third-Story Window.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 9.—Charles Edward Greenough of New York City, a freshman in the Sheffield Scientific School, jumped from the window of his room in the third story of the boarding house at 349 Temple Street early this morning and injured his spine. He is attended by Dr. Eliot, who thinks he will recover.

Greenough boards in what is known as "Freshman Row." Of late the students in this quarter have been making such a noise that the attention of the police was called to the matter. Early this morning the officers went to stop the pranks of the Yale boys in the row. They entered the room occupied by Greenough and Alfred T. Wicks of Cleveland, Ohio. Wicks was arrested, but Greenough jumped from the window to avoid the officers. He was picked up and carried to the office of the physician. Wicks spent the night in the lock-up, and the case was continued in the City Court to-day.

German Ambassador Returns.

Among the passengers on the steamer Trave which arrived last night from Bremen was Dr. Von Holleben, the German Ambassador to the United States.

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MOTHER DEAD—SON ARRESTED

Octogenarian Couple Found in a Gas-Filled Room—The Father Is Probably Dying.

Philip J. Ernst, eighty-four years of age, and his wife, Louisa, eighty-five years of age, were found in their apartments, on the first floor of the four-story tenement at 341 Sixth Street, at 12:30 yesterday afternoon, overcome by gas. The woman was dead when an ambulance surgeon arrived, and the man was taken to Bellevue Hospital unconscious.

The police suspect an unnatural murder.

When Coroner Bausch called at the house at 9 o'clock last night he found the son, August C., there. The Coroner asked him several questions and the man grew surly. The Coroner then compelled him to accompany him to the East Fifth Street Police Station.

There Ernst told several conflicting stories, and was finally ordered under arrest as a suspicious person by Coroner Bausch.

He first said he had seen his parents fifteen minutes before they were found with the gas turned on. Then he denied having been in their room at all, saying it was several hours since he had been there.

He said he was employed as a cutter by a wholesale clothing firm. Then, after many questions, he said he had not worked since last Monday.

Coroner Bausch noticed certain indications of poisoning when he examined the old woman's body, and this led to his questioning the son. The body will be submitted this morning to an autopsy, and careful search will be made for poison.

The Coroner went later to Bellevue Hospital to be present at the old man's bedside if he should sufficiently recover to make an ante-mortem statement.

Several detectives are working on what they believe to be a clue to a possible motive for the murder of the old couple.

The son, August C. Ernst, is a clothing cutter. He slept in the front bedroom. His father had been a tailor, but had not worked in many years and was very feeble. The mother was almost totally blind and had to be led about.

In the afternoon the son said he detected a slight odor of gas in the room when he left, but he thought nothing of it. Policeman Kiernan took Ernst to the station house, where the Sergeant cross-examined him. He was satisfied at the time that Ernst knew nothing of the affair, and allowed him to go.

It was later in the day, when Coroner Bausch revealed the evidence of a murder, that the son was arrested.

REVISES THE APOSTLES' CREED.

Kansas Clergyman Adopts a Simpler One for the Common People.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 9.—The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," has abolished the "Apostles' Creed" in his church, the Central Congregational of this city, and has decided to adopt one in its stead which is simpler in form and language, and stripped of what he terms "obsolete" features. The essential features of the new creed were agreed upon at a church meeting to-night, and a committee was appointed to draft the new document.

Pastor Sheldon's creed will not sacrifice the religious essentials of the Apostles' Creed, but is revised in language so simple that the most unlettered may understand it.

BIG FIRE IN MEMPHIS.

Business Houses Valued at $250,000 Destroyed by the Flames.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 9.—The Planters' warehouse, the Woods-Chickasaw Company's warehouse, and the plant of the Louisiana Molasses Company located in Tennessee, Huling and Tolbert Streets, were destroyed by fire to-night, entailing a loss of about $250,000. The two warehouses were filled with merchandise, and there was a large stock in the sugar refinery.

The estimated value of the merchandise stored in the Planters' warehouse is between $150,000 and $200,000. The Woods-Chickasaw Manufacturing Company's stock was worth about $50,000, and the Louisiana Molasses Company suffered a loss of $10,000. The building of the Planters' warehouse was valued at $35,000, and that of the Woods-Chickasaw Company at $12,000. These estimated losses do not include five box cars burned and the damage to adjacent property.

The insurance c

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE PRESENT STANDING OF W. J. BRYAN.

A traveler setting out from Portland, Me., might traverse the entire continent to Portland, Oregon, without putting his foot upon the soil of any Democratic State or Territory, save that in passing from Iowa to Kansas he would be obliged to cross the southwestern corner of the State of Nebraska—BRYAN'S State—which has just been carried by Populist and Democratic candidates representing his principles. Our neighbor The World publishes a map of the Union with those States and Territories which at their most recent elections have been carried by the Republicans printed in dark shading, the Democratic States being white. As Democratic there appear only the old Southern States, minus West Virginia and Kentucky, but reinforced by Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, and Montana. Nineteen States are Democratic, the rest, including all the most populous States, are Republican.

Put in tabular form, with the Electoral votes of each State given, the account stands thus:

Rep. States.	Electoral Votes.	Dem. States.	Electoral Votes.
California	9	Alabama	11
Connecticut	6	Arkansas	8
Delaware	3	Colorado	4
Illinois	24	Florida	4
Indiana	15	Georgia	13
Iowa	13	Idaho	3
Kansas	10	Louisiana	8
Kentucky	13	Maryland	8
Maine	6	Mississippi	9
Massachusetts	15	Missouri	17
Michigan	14	Montana	3
Minnesota	9	Nebraska	8
New Hampshire	4	Nevada	3
New Jersey	10	North Carolina	11
New York	36	South Carolina	9
North Dakota	3	Tennessee	12
Ohio	23	Texas	15
Oregon	4	Utah	3
Pennsylvania	32	Virginia	12
Rhode Island	4		
South Dakota	4		
Vermont	4		
West Virginia	6		
Wisconsin	12		
Washington	4		
Wyoming	3		
Total	285	Total	162

This is a terrific showing of the country's want of confidence in the party of BRYAN. And it does not tell the whole story, for it is not open to question that Maryland would vote against him should he be again nominated. Montana and Idaho, even, following the example of Wyoming and South Dakota, might return to the Republican column. On the other hand, should Washington, Wyoming, and South Dakota give their votes to BRYAN, as they did in 1896, the defection of those States would be nearly offset by Maryland; so that the table we give above represents the full strength of BRYAN in the Union. The wildest dreamer, the most irresponsible visionary that ever invaded a political headquarters, could not take the map of the Union as the States stand to-day and figure out a majority, or anything like a majority, of the Electoral College for BRYAN.

In answer to every argument from experience, common sense, reason, and mathematics, the Bryan managers now have but one thing to say—"He carried his own State." BRYAN did certainly carry Nebraska, but he lost every other State in which his principles were before the people as an issue. Nebraska alone does not elect Presidents. The forty-five States of the Union have a hand in that matter. Twenty-six of the States of the Union, embracing by far the greater portion of the population, wealth, industries, and manufactures, and nearly two-thirds of the Electoral votes, have at their latest elections recorded themselves as Republican States. Their people are not for BRYAN; they are against him. The country is against him, because his doctrines are fatal to its prosperity and progress.

Yet the political paranoiacs who have huddled about him since 1896 are resolved to run him again because he carried Nebraska!

THE TRUST COMPANIES AND THE CLEARING HOUSE.

Most of the trust companies affected by the rules recommended by the Clearing House Committee appear to accept them as proper, within the province of the Clearing House, and directed to a good end.

These rules are, nevertheless, of a very substantial character, and likely to produce some important changes in the way of doing business in some of the institutions affected. They are the first official recognition, or, at least, the first effectual recognition, of the fact that certain trust companies, in increasing number and to an increasing amount are doing a purely banking business, and of the principle that if they enter on this course they should be subjected to the conditions that have gradually been accepted as essential by the banks. The organization by which these conditions are carried into effect is the Clearing House. Originally designed only to facilitate the exchanges daily required between the banks—a most important and beneficent function—the Clearing House has by a natural process of development become the working representative body for the associated banks, and the instrumentality through which whatever action they may decide to take in common is accomplished. As the use of the Clearing House is requisite to the successful operations of a bank, the Associated Banks have in their hands an extremely effective and perfectly legitimate lever for securing compliance with the conditions found essential to the general interests of the banks and their customers; that is to say, to the entire commercial and industrial classes that they serve.

The conditions imposed by the proposed rules on trust companies are three in number. The first requires that any company seeking to clear through the Clearing House shall have been in existence one year previous to the application. The second requires that such company shall be examined by a proper committee before its application is granted. The third is the most important. It is that the companies clearing through a member of the association shall submit weekly reports similar to those submitted by banks, stating capital, net profits, average amount of loans and discounts and investments; average amount of specie, average amount of legal-tender notes, and bank notes; average amount on deposit with other New York City and Brooklyn banks and trust companies. It is understood that the trust companies, like the banks, are subject to examination at any time by the proper authorities of the Clearing House.

It is obvious at the outset that these conditions are applicable only to the trust companies that do a banking business; they do not include or directly interest such old and powerful companies as the United States Trust Company or the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company or any others that confine themselves to the lines of the original trust company. As to those that do seek a banking business of the ordinary sort, it is plain that the rules of the Clearing House Committee are not only proper but essential. These rules do not by any means settle the questions that have been raised as between the banks and the trust companies, because they do not touch the two important differences—lower taxation and freedom from obligation as to reserves against deposits. These are differences that may very probably be the subject of legislation. Meanwhile it is for the general good that all institutions doing business through the Clearing House shall comply with the sound conditions imposed by the association.

THE SAMOAN SETTLEMENT.

Apparently the question of the sufficiency of the Samoan settlement, by which Germany retains control of two of the principal islands and the United States of the third, is a question for British statesmanship exclusively. Great Britain is the only loser by such a transaction, the only power entitled to demand compensations elsewhere for what she gives up. If the compensations are satisfactory to her, there is no more to be said. As for us, we have had a good deal more trouble and expense over the Samoan imbroglio than we shall ever be repaid for. Our only interest there, excepting fair and equal treatment of our traders, which is doubtless secured to us, is the possession of the harbor of Pago-Pago, and this is secured by the cession to us of the island of Tutuila, upon the coast of which the harbor occurs.

On these terms we may cheerfully accept the proposals of Germany as "a good riddance." This is not diplomatic language, but it is accurate. We have proved, to our own dissatisfaction and to that of everybody else concerned, that we cannot safely or peaceably carry on a "condominium" of anything with Germany. Our official ways of looking at things are altogether too different. With the best will in the world on both sides, the arrangement would be unworkable. So an international commission has decided, voicing the results of experience. Even with England alone there would be friction, but with Germany there has been and can be nothing else than friction. If we can get out of an impossible arrangement with everything for which we have ever asked, the escape will be an unmitigated and unqualified success.

MR. HOWE'S EXAMPLE.

When the Hon. JAMES R. HOWE, as Register of the County of Kings, appears at Albany to advocate a bill reducing the emoluments of his office, as well as those of the County Clerk and the Sheriff of his county, by replacing fees with a moderate salary, he will have a standing before the Legislature both novel and effective. He will probably be the first official on record seeking to get rid of an income of $50,000 a year in return for a fair salary and a clear conscience. If, in the meantime, Mr. HOWE shall discover some legal mode of returning to the people of Kings all his fees that he thinks he does not earn, he will still further strengthen his advocacy of the measure he promises to have introduced.

And it will be a good time to introduce it. The Republicans of the machine type will regard as inconvenient Mr. HOWE'S quixotic scheme, and will be quite ready to give him private advice as to how he can put what he does not want of his income "where it will do the most good"; yet they have so little chance of again capturing the office that they will be ready to take credit for the plan proposed by Mr. HOWE. The principle he advocates is a perfectly sound one, and has gradually been advancing in public favor for a long time. There is, however, another side to it, which we trust that Mr. HOWE will consider. If the fees of the various offices are too large, as they plainly are, it would be the part of wisdom and justice to reduce them. Payment of officials by salary is the best form undoubtedly, but if the fees are still turned into the treasury in the same amount, those that pay them contribute just as much as before, and their contributions are a kind of class taxation. They should be reduced in proportion to the reduction in the cost of running the office.

THE REAL CITIZENS' UNION VICTORY.

The opinion that we expressed during the campaign that the issue in the Nineteenth Assembly District was the principle of the Citizens' Union, and that that issue was more clearly presented there than in any other quarter, is confirmed by the modest and manly utterances of Mr. STEWART since election. So far as the fusion movement was concerned, we were unable to see that it offered much cause for encouragement to the friends of sound government in the city, because the Republican machine conceded nothing in that movement which it could hope to attain without it, and there was no reason to suppose that the fusion this year would induce it to give any better terms at a time in the future when it might be really able to do something.

In the Nineteenth District the machinists showed themselves in their true light. There they insisted on their own nominee, with the avowed purpose of securing a member of the Assembly who could be relied on to support their schemes for ruling the city from Albany. Happily they were confronted by a Citizens' Union candidate, who was absolutely opposed both to that policy and to the Tammany methods and purposes. During the canvass the Republicans tried to make out that Mr. STEWART could only win by an alliance with Tammany, but now that it is shown that his majority came clearly from the change of votes in Republican precincts solely, and now that he shows himself a frank foe of both bosses, independent of party dictation, and promises to "caucus all alone," the "bugaboo of Tammany" might as well be abandoned.

Of course no sensible man expects that Mr. STEWART can by himself accomplish a great deal at Albany directly. But he will serve as a watchman, and he can do much in turning on the lights, which is what we need more than anything else. He will serve also as a representative of the sturdy manhood of New York City, of that manhood and civic virtue and courage that does not crawl to Albany to get help against every wrong of which we may complain. He will help to show to the representatives of the other parts of the State that all we ask is a fair field and no favor to fight our own fights. If once we can get that idea into the heads of the country members, the beginning of the end of Tammany misrule and corruption and of Republican alliances with Tammany will be in sight.

COPYRIGHT IN REPORTING.

In reversing the decision of a single British Judge, in the case of WALTER vs. LANE, as the cable informs us they have been doing, the Judges of the English Supreme Court of Appeal have vindicated their own sanity. They have also brought the decision they reversed into such conspicuousness that there will be a warm desire among English-speaking lawyers to have the bumps of the Judge who rendered the decision now reversed publicly felt and the result duly reported.

The case is this. It occurred to an enterprising compiler, who imparted his notion to an enterprising publisher, that there might be a paying demand for a collection of the public addresses of the Earl of ROSEBERY, K. G. Really the only question to be raised about that suggestion was the question whether the noble author would like it. He was with all consideration consulted, and said that he did like it, and even furnished the compiler with the most accurate reports of such of the addresses as had not been committed to writing. Some of these were the reports published in The London Times. This information was derived by The Times from the volume sent to it for review. It thereupon sued for infringement of its copyright. The ground taken by its counsel was that "the person who first produced a written document was the 'author' of that written document within the meaning of the Copyright act." And this view the learned jurist whose bumps are in question adopted as his own and rendered judgment accordingly, the judgment which has now been reversed.

See what consequences would flow from the doctrine of the learned Judge. In the first place it would seem that it was not The Times at all, but a stenographer employed by The Times, who was the "first producer" of the written document printed by The Times. What he sold to The Times was the right to use for its own purposes the report which he had produced. Unless he expressly waived the copyright in his receipt for his work, it remained in him, and his employer, who had bought the right to use it in a newspaper and nothing else, could have no standing in court. But then these adjudications of the respective rights of persons who have neither of them any rights is not profitable; and the reporter's name never so much as transpired in the proceedings.

Upon the ground taken by the learned Judge who has been overruled, The London Times became, by virtue of buying the report of a speech for use in its own columns, the owner of that speech as against the orator. If Lord ROSEBERY himself had had his own speeches reported at his own expense and had afterward undertaken to publish them from the reports taken expressly for him, he would have been in no better case than the publisher in the actual suit. It is the person who first "produces," in the sense of publication, a written document who was held by the decision to be the author of the same. A more accurate report than his, if published afterward, would be only a colorable imitation, and the orator himself would be a pirate and a plagiarist in the contemplation of British law.

Between stenographers there are differences of accuracy. But the accuracy of the phonograph cannot be disputed. It would scarcely be denied that the cylinder of the phonograph is a "written document." In that case the owner of a phonograph, or the patentee, would have the exclusive right of reproduction, according to the decision laid down and just reversed, in all reports of remarks, songs, or musical performances, even as against the composer if the composer had not already secured his copyright. In fact, there are so many "reductiones ad absurdum" to be made of the first decision that the reversal of it was really essential to the establishment of the sanity of the British bench. It may be added that it was not particularly creditable to the plaintiff in the suit to bring it, relying upon a strained and technical construction of the Copyright act, when the equities were all so evidently and overwhelmingly on the other side.

SNICKERING IN THE BOXES.

That unmannerly people go to places of public amusement and disturb the peace of mind, not only of the actors but of the mannerly people among the audience, is a too familiar fact. But we do not recall any dramatic artist who has been forced to so heroic a measure to abate the nuisance as that employed by an actress on the local stage, who ordered the curtain rung down and the performance suspended until the snickering in the boxes should cease.

This method is open to some obvious objections. It punishes the persons, in boxes and otherwise, who have no desire to snicker, or who are capable of restraining that desire, as well as the persons who have yielded to it. Of course, if the audience has been as much annoyed as the players, the audience will put up with the inconvenience of delay while the malefactors are removed or awed into silence. But then it may happen that the majority of the audience may not even have noticed the disrespectful behavior of the snickerers, which is yet intolerable to an artist in a hyperaesthetic condition. In that case, the audience might think itself ill-treated to be deprived of the pleasure for which it had paid. It is all a question of degree. There have been known actors and actresses who regarded mere stolid silence at critical moments of a drama as offensive and culpable. It is related of an enthusiastic parent and manager, whose daughter was an emotional actress, that he immensely startled a stolid young man who sat quiet and unmoved at the crisis of the scene, by collaring him and demanding whether he was a stock or a stone that he could sit still and betray no emotion at such a triumph of dramatic art.

Nevertheless, it must be owned that mere inattention, and much more visible or audible evidences of inattention, are very hard to bear. Even interruptions which cannot be ascribed to malice may yet be maddening and move the conscientious artist to absurd lengths of resentment. It is related that a squalling baby in the pit had such an effect upon the nerves of KEAN as to force from him the remarkable statement, "Unless the play is stopped, the child cannot possibly go on."

But that is really the fact. Unless the snickering is stopped, the play cannot possibly go on. But how to stop the snickering? We are loath to accept the theory of the actress immediately in question that there is a conspiracy of snickering, of which she has experienced the results elsewhere, although we may admit that it may probably seem so to her. But the practical question, how to stop the snickering, is the main question. How did RACHEL manage it? How does BERNHARDT? What does Sir HENRY IRVING do when his efforts are greeted with snickering in the boxes? Evidently these artists have had some method of their own which dispensed them from stopping the play or even interrupting it with speeches. It might be worth while for other actors and actresses to get the recipe and apply it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A correspondent of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, speaking, he says, from knowledge acquired in the course of twenty years' service in India as an army Chaplain—which is not, perhaps, the very best possible training for a military critic—asserts that it was a "grievous mistake" to give Gen. Sir GEORGE WHITE an important command in South Africa, and that the disaster which has followed might easily have been prophesied. The General, according to this authority, is a brave soldier, a thorough gentleman, and chivalrous to the highest degree, but he is not a born leader of armies. His lack of strategical ability is said to have had convincing display several times in India, and at the outbreak of the Afridi war Gen. WHITE was set aside and absolute command of the frontier force was intrusted to Gen. LOCKHART. In the ex-Chaplain's opinion the man to meet the Boers was ROBERTS or KITCHENER, preferably the former, but Gen. WOLSELEY is insanely jealous of them both, and sent instead an officer of the type of COLLEY and CHELMSFORD. "ROBERTS," the correspondent continues, "is not an old man as Generals go, being only sixty-six. He is in full health and vigor, and, having been trained in the Quartermaster General's Department, he would not have been found napping regarding ammunition and supplies. His experience in the Indian mutiny, in the Looshai expeditionary force, in the two Afghan wars, and in Burmah, would have fitted him for this work in South Africa. For we must understand that the Boers in their methods of warfare resemble the warlike races of India, rather than European soldiers, and it is in this that Gen. WHITE, who has always served with British soldiers, finds himself in a quandary."

——Space for extremely little except war news and comment is found by the London papers nowadays, but they did find room to tell the story of how an old man named TAYLOR, skipper of the Gourdon fishing boat Firelight, escaped the death that overtook his four sons when the vessel foundered in a recent gale. A big wave swamped the Firelight, and she sank immediately, taking three of the sons with her. The father managed to get clear of the wreck, and, seizing an oar that drifted his way, supported himself on it. The fourth son also avoided being carried down, and swam to the old man's side. Seeing at once that the oar would not carry a double burden, the boy said, calmly, "Weel, weel, faither, I maun jist awa'." He started off through the angry waves, and was never seen again. After many hours of terrible suffering the father was picked up unconscious, and is now on the slow road to recovery. Displays of heroism occur so often among the fishing fleets that only at rare intervals do they attract any attention, but the unhesitating self-sacrifice of young TAYLOR and the touching simplicity of the words in which he announced his abandonment of his only chance of safety make this episode stand out by itself in remarkable beauty. The impulse of self-preservation, commonly regarded as irresistible, does not seem to have been at all felt by the young fisherman, and the wisdom of balancing the value of his own life against that of his father apparently did not suggest itself to him.

——Familiarity with a phrase or expression often saves it from deserved criticism as absurd or inaccurate. Thus, few people are worried when they read in a death notice or obituary article the statement, "he leaves a widow," though obviously the tense of the verb is indefensible, and the person left was a wife, not a widow. But we find in one of our rural contemporaries an item in which the careful writer remarks, "she leaves a widower, two daughters, and a son." This, being novel, somehow emphasizes the double blunder, and those to whose attention it is called may be saved from falling into it again.

——That most remarkable Brooklynite who is working mad havoc with all the traditions of office-holding by declaring excessive the fees of the position to which he has been elected shows that he still is human by not telling the whole story of his withdrawal from the Post Office of certain letters. Perhaps, however, that is an unfair way of putting it. The letters in question were written while the campaign was in progress, and announced that, in case of election, the writer would appropriate to his own uses only a part of the legal fees and would return the rest of them to the public. The thought that this would be "catering to the voters" struck the remarkable Brooklynite after he had mailed these communications, and by desperate efforts he managed to get them back before they started on their way. Thus Mr. HOWE deposeth. But did it not also strike him after the letters were in the mail box that if they reached their destinations they might be regarded as an unwarranted and illegal influencing of the wielders of ballots, and so vitiate his election? It has several times been decided, we think, that promises of the kind he came so near making are a form of bribery—not very wicked, of course, and yet in nowise to be permitted to the few candidates who would be tempted to try the plan. Whether it was caution or scruple that moved Mr. HOWE, he did well to get his letters back, but we do wonder that he didn't say more about the peril which he so narrowly avoided.

——"Some of the simplest things in the world," says The Scientific American, "are the most efficacious," and having made this solemn and impressive beginning, it continues thus: "If you are afraid of lightning, here's a very simple safeguard to remember—simply put on your rubbers and then stand up so that your clothes won't touch anywhere. Whether you're indoors or out of doors you're perfectly safe, for rubber is a non-conductor and you are completely insulated." Well, that may be all right, and if any of the many people whom thunderstorms alarm can get any comfort out of it, we can only envy their fortunate turn of mind, and would not at any price shatter their confidence in the "very simple safeguard." It's an unquestionable fact that very few people who wear rubbers are killed by lightning. There may be many reasons for their immunity, and nobody can prove that the rubbers should not be counted first in the list. After all, lightning kills very few people.

——Vice President HOBART'S once-famous victory over Sir JULIAN PAUNOEFOTE has been recalled by The Philadelphia Record. "Nobody in Washington life," it says, "had seriously regarded the Vice President for over thirty years, and it was a decided shock when Mr. HOBART quietly but earnestly announced that at State functions he would be compelled to insist upon being second only to the President. Sir JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, had held this post of distinction for years, and he protested against the innovation proposed by Mr. HOBART. In the most polite manner possible the Vice President explained that he had no personal interest in the matter, but the dignity of his office demanded this recognition, and he was compelled to insist. Sir JULIAN, being a gentleman of wide experience, accepted the situation, although not without some detailed consultation with the home office, which he deemed might be more deeply interested in the question of social precedence in the United States than any individual could be. His theory was, in effect, that, being the personal representative in Washington of Queen VICTORIA, he was entitled to all the deference that would be accorded to her in person, and the matter was not settled finally until after the Ambassador's visit to the other side, where the matter was fully discussed in Court circles, and it was eventually decided that Mr. HOBART was right."

PERSONAL NOTES.

The Minneapolis (Minn.) Times wants to know if it isn't about time to be handing a sword, or a house, or something to Fitzhugh Lee.

* * *

A Kansas family of eight brothers and sisters boasts an aggregate age of 545 years, an average of 68¼. The oldest is 76, and the youngest 60. They lately had a reunion, all well and active.

* * *

The Rev. Sam Jones of Georgia is in exceedingly poor health, and has been compelled in consequence to cancel all his engagements to preach until the first of January next. He is under the care of a physician in Louisville, Ky.

* * *

Charles B. Rouss's son, Peter Winchester Rouss, selected on Monday the site in the Mount Hebron Cemetery at Winchester, Va., for the $50,000 marble mausoleum which Mr. Rouss is to build there. It is promised to be the finest in the South.

* * *

An elaborate sketch of United States Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, recently published, attributes the beginning of his public success to a lecture delivered by him in 1870 upon "Modern Feudalism," in which he rebuked "the extraordinary abuses of railroad companies in what they called their rights."

* * *

Gov.-elect Winthrop Murray Crane of Massachusetts has already selected as his private secretary John R. Smith, a political writer on The Boston Herald. He has done much reporting at the State House, and is well acquainted with the politicians of the State, and an admiring friend says that he is very sure to see through the veneer which public men frequently put on.

* * *

Mrs. J. PINCKNEY SMITH of New Orleans has promised Miss HELEN M. GOULD to bring the case of B. H. ROBERTS, Congressman-elect from Utah, before the United Daughters of the Confederacy at their meeting this week in Richmond, Va., in the expectation that the Daughters will adopt resolutions advocating his exclusion from a seat in the House of Representatives, because of his having a plurality of wives.

* * *

William J. Bryan sent a telegram Tuesday night, congratulating Robert Treat Paine, Jr., on "his excellent race" as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. Possibly Mr. Bryan had selected him as his "running mate" in 1900—provided the choice is permitted to him. He might choose much worse were Mr. Paine a year or two older. He will scarcely have reached the Constitutional age on inauguration day in March, 1901.

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to an article in your issue of the 6th inst., signed by F. R. Sturgis, relating to the Mount Sinai Hospital, and to certain remarks alleged to have been made by me before Commissioner Smith of the State Board of Charities, when responding to an invitation extended by him for the purpose of expressing my views on the subject of the incorporation of the proposed Emanu-El Hospital.

The remarks quoted in this article, and appearing originally in your issue of the 2d inst., were not accurately reported, but at the time I did not regard them as of sufficient importance to ask for a correction. A fair summary of my views expressed on this occasion appeared in The American Hebrew of Nov. 3. The minutes of the hearing will also show that what I substantially said on this question was that "I did not believe in granting State or municipal aid to hospitals, except to such as brought an appreciable measure of support and advantage to the city in making part provision for care of the sick poor, who would otherwise be wholly a burden upon the city."

I cited, as an example of an institution in which the fair and proper method prevailed, the case of the Mount Sinai Hospital, which was incorporated in 1852, and which has since that time contributed over four million dollars, collected from private sources, toward the support of the sick poor, an amount which the municipality in all likelihood would otherwise have been called upon to expend, so that in fact, instead of the Mount Sinai Hospital being a burden, it has been a source of relief to the municipality.

The sum of $13,814.80 paid in 1898 (which will be somewhat increased this year) was the first aid received by Mount Sinai Hospital from the city for hospital services, while the expenditures of that institution for the support of the sick poor during the same year were $124,338.63. Dr. Sturgis refers to the fact that our report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1897, showed a cash balance of $18,813.22. Quite true, but an institution expending so large a sum annually would be remiss if it did not have enough cash on hand to provide for at least a month or more of its current expenses.

It is true that this hospital, in common with all other similar institutions, is exempted, very properly, from the payment of taxes, since they are performing a public service, which is extended to people of all classes and denominations, without distinction.

The conversion of a seventy-two-year lease at a rental of $1 per annum into a title in fee is criticised. But I think it will suffice to call attention to the fact that Mount Sinai Hospital is about erecting new hospital buildings which, with the ground already acquired, will cost about $1,500,000, mainly raised by subscription from private sources, and without seeking any contribution from the city toward this fund, except to the extent of the trifling difference in value between the leasehold and the freehold of its present inadequate building.

ISAAC WALLACH.

New York, Nov. 9, 1899.

TROUBLES OF NATIONAL GUARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of to-day hits the nail on the head regarding the New York National Guard. With few exceptions most of the regiments in the State militia saw service during the past year in garrison, camp, and battlefield. The weak points of its company, field, and staff officers were prominently exposed; those, however, who passed safely through the ordeal without tarnishing their reputations as officers were practically made in a military sense. In many cases those who had grievances against superior officers and protested found themselves in the guardhouse under arrest, and life made more miserable for them afterward, with the wrong still unrighted. So they bided their time, waiting the day when muster out of the army would bring them relief from the inefficiency of these officers. The volunteer soldiers were constantly associated with and brought into contact with the regulars, and comparing their own conditions with those of the regulars, and upon finding out the cause, (for the volunteer soldier is not like a machine,) had protested and to no avail. So the day of muster out was the only apparent time to air their grievances, which accounts for the present quarrels, squabbles, &c., due to setting matters right, even necessitating the removal of some of its former supposed most efficient officers in order to bring New York State Militia up to its former efficiency which was second to none in the United States.

EX-VOLUNTEER.

New York, Nov. 7, 1899.

TWO SEPARATE GRIEVANCES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Two letters in your issue of this date urge me to again call your attention to the need of educating along the lines of direct legislation in electing our candidates for National, State, and municipal offices. "W. H. R." writes of his experience of carelessness in the postal service. Your subscriber has also a case in point now being investigated (?) in an up-town station. An invitation to a wedding reception, properly addressed, was mailed in Vermont "Oct. 3d," as the postmark showed, was received in New York "Oct. 8th," and delivered at our residence "Oct. 14th." Now, "why is this thus"?

In regard to our street signs. The neat lamps we were pleased with two years since have been allowed to go to ruin in many places; a great number have been broken. If these were repaired and all were to be painted with alluminum paint, the lettering in black, indicating both avenue and street on each side, the lamps need not be turned again and would require no lights.

There are many streets without any sign or lamp whatever, notably Prince and Bond Streets on Broadway. Surely, after the "powers that be" have shown the citizens how economical they can be—for election effect—we might have some relief from the blundering policy indicated.

WALTON RICHARDS.

New York, Nov. 7, 1899.

POSITION OF THE ARCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is the Dewey arch too beautiful to be enjoyed by the multitude every day? Is it desirable that fewer eyes should turn upon it, that it should be a rare and not a familiar vision? Are the names of our sculptors, now on every tongue, suffering from too much notoriety? What are the sufficient reasons why, in a permanent form, this arch should be placed elsewhere? I have questioned several policemen who are posted about it as to whether the circulation of vehicles or pedestrians is impeded by its presence, and whether any serious congestion could be feared with so much space on both sides and all around. The policemen have noticed no inconvenience. Mr. Roger Riordan says that "far from interfering with the passage of vehicles and pedestrians, the arch has aided circulation by directing the traffic into separate streams, and so preventing confusion." The Dewey arch does not occupy more ground than the cab stand. Perhaps the cab stand might be moved to the east side of Madison Square.

Can a better place be found than where all the New York world—the idle and the busy, the aristocratic and the humble—passes and repasses weekly, daily, some of them hourly? From the educational point of view this is everybody's concern. We have had more or less talk about art, courses of study, and lectures in special institutions, efforts to interest the masses and to create a National sentiment for beauty. Now we have art itself; the teachers and the learners are thronging about her feet; they pause, fascinated; they pass on their way, but a beautiful mental image goes with them, and a new surprise awaits them when the Dewey arch comes again in view. To see it shining through the moonlit night, to look through a fog at that flock of angels lighting on the dim earth; to see it when the sunset is in the air, or the street lights twinkle about it, and wonderful foliage patterns from the park trees waver over the grouped columns, or when the skies bend above like a barrel vaulting flecked with cloud bosses; to see a new transposition, a new effect twenty times a day—if by these things men grow in spirit, it could not be better placed. Let it stay among us and become a factor in the make-up of our lives. We need it to refresh us as we go about our toil. Work is lightened by a happy moment. There is room enough for us and for it; or, if not, let us crowd together and make room.

Let the arch be the central thing of the city, and let no change in the surroundings be permitted without reference to it. Let the people have a voice and a choice. Shall it be placed in the park regions, an object of occasional admiration, or shall it stay in the spot it was made for and closer every year to the people's hearts? The Athenians mutinied when the Tyrannicide group was removed from the Agora, and it will be a cold day for New York—a chill will strike to many heats—when, in place of all this beauty, the old void is returned to us. Do the Riverside Drive folks and Central Park dwellers need it as much as we do? Then, too, such things belong to their belongings: the Dewey arch should stay where the great Admiral received his ovation.

To set it up somewhere else will be as strange and tactless a blunder as was the omission of the parade by which the Admiral was not conducted up through his own arch to the reviewing stand. There are those who say that, essentially, America is not as democratic as are many European States which plant their monuments in the city's heart, where people are thickest, and dedicate them to the people.

On Dewey Day, when Columbia stood ready with her welcome and extending crowns, she saw no uplifted brows, but a procession in full retreat. We can make it up to her yet, and a perpetual procession should be moving under her outstretched hands.

MOORE.

New York, Nov. 8, 1899.

Tipping on the Central Road.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In one of the paragraphs in a column of to-day's TIMES, and under heading "Topics of the Times," reference is made to the recent statement that the New York Central Railroad Company had determined to abolish the acceptance by its employes doing duty in sleeping and parlor cars of any tips from passengers. It also refers to the denial of the report by the General Passenger Agent of that road, Mr. Daniels, who stated that he found it impossible to do this.

All well-conducted clubs have a very stringent rule regarding the acceptance of gratuities by their servants, and dismiss at once any employe found accepting any such gift. Why cannot a railroad company govern its servants in the same manner? Is there not a pretty general belief that the railroad companies do not wish to enforce any such regulation, and, too, that the wages paid these men are so meagre because the traveling public is expected to make up the amount to one satisfactory to the employe?

Would not the fact that the profits of the Pullman Company were, by their report for the past fiscal year, almost half of the receipts suggest their ability to pay proper wages to their employes?

NON-TIP.

New York, Nov. 8, 1899.

Teachers' Pay Held.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would draw your attention and that of your fair-minded journal to the iniquitous proceedings of the School Board whereby the teachers of the Summer playground work have not yet received their salaries for services given last September.

I know of great privation and suffering being caused by this mismanagement, and unfortunately the teachers have no alternative but to bear it silently, and when they again and again apply for their salaries they are coolly told "the checks are not yet signed."

SYMPATHIZER.

New York, Nov. 8, 1899.

Should Perforate Stamps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read in your paper from time to time of the fradulent use of internal revenue stamps by different parties who rub out the cancellation by chemicals and use the stamps over again, I herewith suggest a plan in which I think the Government could not be defrauded.

Each bank should be compelled to cancel all checks before returning them to depositors by punching them in the same way as is done by the street railways, only using a larger perforator. In regard to stocks and bonds the same plan could be used. It would pay the country to allow the banks for the extra labor, as it is estimated the Government is defrauded out of $5,000 a day.

M. EMANUEL.

New York, Nov. 7, 1899.

Justice Giegerich Not at the Fight.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has just been called to an article which appeared in your newspaper of the 4th inst., wherein it is stated that I was present at the encounter between the pugilists, Jeffries and Sharkey, at the Coney Island Athletic Club, on the 3d inst. Such report, so far as I am concerned, is utterly false. I was not present, and I am amazed at the audacity of a reporter of such a reputable newspaper as yours unquestionably is, in thus reporting as a fact something which was wholly untrue, and which was certainly not to be assumed.

LEONARD A. GIEGERICH.

New York, Nov. 8, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Light and Aimless.

"Chalmers always seems to be following up some deep train of thought."

"Yes, but the train isn't loaded, and never gets anywhere."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

On the Other Side.

First Englishman—How ridiculous Archie dresses!

Second Englishman—Ah, but it's American, old chap, ye know.—Philadelphia North American.

Dear Hunting.

Friend—Have any deer hunting?

Sportsman—I killed a cow.

Friend—That wasn't deer.

Sportsman—It wasn't, eh? The shot cost me $40.—Philadelphia Record.

Fruitless Subterfuge.

Fond Father—Tommy, I've just received from Santa Claus a telegram saying he hasn't watches enough this year to go round.

Tommy (reflectively)—Well, just wire him to call here early in the evening.—Jewelers' Weekly.

Opportunity.

"I'd like to catch my husband husking corn!" exclaimed the proud daughter of the humble farmer.

"Well, go to the huskin' bee to-night, dear," replied her mother; "perhaps that's the way you will catch him."—Yonkers Statesman.

DEWEY'S DECISION.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

I crave no further honors; I am ready now to rest;
I do not want to mix in State affairs;
I went where duty called me and I did my level best.
Let others now assume the people's cares!
A blissful song is ringing in my ears,
That is sweeter for the waning of the years,
So let others bear the weight
Brought them by affairs of State,
And let others have the winning of the cheers.

I do not crave a place among the potentates of earth,
To be harried, to be worried and to fret;
I hold the candle dearer than the killing game is worth—
Glory's good, but there is something better yet.
A blissful song is ringing in my ears,
That is sweeter for the waning of the years;
Oh the dreamy days of Fall
Are the fairest of them all,
So let others have the winning of the cheers.

I have stood before the gaze of all the world and I have heard
The shouts of millions rising to the sky;
But the greatest of all glory's in a tender little word,
And the triumph that is best is in a sigh!
A blissful song is ringing in my ears,
That is sweeter for the dreary, weary years
And I'd be with her alone,
All her smiles and praise my own,
So let others have the winning of the cheers

AGUINALDO QUITS TARLAC

The Rebel Leader Is Fleeing to the Mountains.

ON HIS WAY TO BOAMBANG

New Headquarters Are 75 Miles from Tarlac—Young and Wheaton Will Follow the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The War Department definitely located Aguinaldo today as on his way to the town of Boambang, about seventy-five miles northeast of Tarlac.

The recent calculations have been that the insurgent leader was at the town of Bayambang, not far from Tarlac, in which case the several forces under Generals MacArthur, Lawton, Young, and Wheaton would have had him practically surrounded. There has been some doubt, however, as to the name Bayambang, and to-day this was cleared up by definite information fixing Boambang, instead of Bayambang, as the place of Aguinaldo's refuge.

A dispatch from Gen. Otis mentioned Boambang, and at the same time reliable information came through diplomatic channels that Lieut. Gilmore and the other American prisoners were at Boambang, in the mountains, far to the northeast of Tarlac.

It is expected that the insurgent capital now will be shifted to Boambang, and the efforts of the American military forces will be directed toward that point. It is in the mountainous country of the north, and apparently out of the fertile and populous regions where Aguinaldo thus far has conducted his operations. It is said to be accessible from the south by only one route, along a river which is a branch of the Rio Grande. This leaves the rebel leader little or no opportunity of communicating with the coast or getting in supplies. He has also left the railroad behind.

It is said at the War Department that the columns of Gen. Young and Gen. Wheaton will push on to the north, following up the insurgent leader and his scattered bands.

WHEATON'S EXPEDITION LANDS.

The Forces Sent North Meet with Some Resistance at Dagupan—Hughes Moves Against Panay.

MANILA, Nov. 9.—Gen. Wheaton's expedition to the north of Luzon landed at Dagupan on Tuesday. Two of the Americans were wounded. The expedition is advancing eastward.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The following cablegram has been received at the War Department:

Manila, Nov. 9.

Gen. Wheaton successfully landed expedition at Lingayen, west of Dagupan, afternoon of 7th, against considerable opposition; slight casualties; rough sea not permitting landing at San Fabian, north of Dagupan, as directed; he is moving eastward. MacArthur seized Mabalacat on railroad 7th inst, Col. Bell taking same on directed reconnaissance; slight opposition. Gen. Lawton at Cabanatuan. Troops beyond Talabera and Allaga have met with slight opposition, enemy being driven back in all instances; country still submerged but water falling. Troops will move rapidly as soon as conditions permit. Hughes moved against Panay insurgents to-day. OTIS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Admiral Watson has cabled the Navy Department the following account of the part played by the navy in the landing made yesterday by Gen. Wheaton on Lingayen Gulf, in pursuit of the plan to surround Aguinaldo's forces:

"Manila, Nov. 9.—Tuesday afternoon Knox, with the Princeton, Bennington, Helena, Manila, Callao, and Samar, bombarded intrenched beach at San Fabian, Lingayen. Landed Wheaton's command. Snow, commanding the Baltimore section, was beach master, disembarking and landing under rifle fire admirable; no casualties. Tappan, Callao; Mustin, Samar, specially commended. Samar struck several times."

The last part of the cable is supposed to state the name of the men commended and the boats to which they are attached.

HONORS FOR DEAD OFFICERS.

Military Funeral for Capt. Eldridge and Lieut. Krayenbuhl.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Arrangements have been made at the War Department for the interment at Arlington Cemetery with military honors of the remains of Capt. Bogardus Eldridge, Fourteenth Infantry, and First Lieut. M. C. Krayenbuhl, Third Artillery, two officers who lost their lives on the fighting line in the Philippines.

The remains of Lieut. Krayenbuhl arrived here this afternoon from San Francisco, and were escorted from the station to the Arlington Cemetery by a battery of the Seventh Artillery. They were placed in a vault, and private funeral services will take place to-morrow. The remains of Capt. Eldridge are expected to arrive here from San Francisco to-morrow.

Volunteer Captain Discharged.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—By direction of the President Capt. Tiffin Gilmore, Forty-third Volunteer Infantry, having been found by a board of officers mentally and morally disqualified for the command of troops, has been discharged from the volunteer army.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

London Crowds Were Not Satisfied by a Mere Civic Parade—New Official Is Under Charges.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Lord Mayor's Show, which marked the induction of Mr. A. J. Newton into office, was honored today by exceptionally brilliant weather. But antiquated floats failed to satisfy the London crowds, who poured out in enormous numbers to vent their martial enthusiasm. The streets were lavishly decorated with flags, but the absence of a detachment of the Household Cavalry, and the substitution of a number of schoolboy brigades, testified to the presence of the veteran regiments at the front.

A car representing Great Britain surrounded by her sons—the Canadian and Australian volunteers—evoked hearty applause, as did the boys of the Duke of York's Royal Military School. The crowds, however, wanted khaki uniforms, and refused to be reconciled with the Lord Mayor's coach and other emblems of purely civic power.

In introducing the new Lord Mayor at the Law Courts this afternoon the Recorder referred to certain charges against Mr. Newton in connection with company promotion, and assured the Justices that the Lord Mayor courted the fullest inquiry. The Lord Chief Justice said he had heard the statement with considerable relief, adding that the community would "heartily rejoice when the Lord Mayor had cleared his reputation."

Mr. Newton is a Director in eight companies, some of which are said to be under clouds. One of these companies is described as being so notorious that Justice Wright recently declared it might be necessary to refer it to the attention of the Public Prosecutor.

WILL ATTACK PUERTO CABELLO.

Gen. Castro Says He Intends to Assault the City To-day.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Nov. 9.—Gen. Castro has asked Mr. F. B. Loomis, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, to inform the Ministers and Consuls here and elsewhere that he will attack Puerto Cabello, which has not surrendered, as reported, by land and sea on Friday.

This is a notification to the non-combatants and foreigners to leave the town, which will be shelled from two forts, while the defending forts will be fired upon by Castro's batteries. His armed vessels will also take part in the engagement.

Gen. Parodos, who violated a flag of truce by arresting Gen. Bolivar, alias Ruiz, Castro's envoy, yesterday, will, it is announced, be hanged if captured.

SAMOAN DEAL SATISFACTORY.

Both Germans and British Are Pleased with the Terms of the Settlement—Press Comment.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—The Colonial Council at a meeting to-day heartily approved the Samoan agreement. Prince von Wied declared that thanks were due, firstly, to the Emperor, and called for three cheers for his Majesty. A telegram was dispatched to the Emperor expressing the Council's gratification at the ending of the Samoan dispute "to the imperishable glory of the Emperor and the honor of Germany."

Continuing, the telegram said:

"The Government, which knew its purpose, was powerful enough to attain it, having succeeded in overcoming difficulties which appeared almost insuperable. The name of Samoa is indissolubly bound up with the earliest beginning of German colonial dominion, German industry, and German pioneer work, and the blood of brave German sailors has made Samoa German, and the German people could not entertain the thought of giving up the island."

The telegram then proceeded to express to the Emperor the Council's humblest congratulations on the new acquisition, begging his Majesty to be pleased to accept the assurance of its unflinching confidence in his Government.

A telegram was also sent to Count von Bulow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, thanking him for his brilliant colonial success, which, it said, might well be described as thoroughly national, and declaring that the Minister possessed the entire, undivided confidence of all the colonial circles in the Fatherland.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The afternoon papers here express satisfaction at the Samoan settlement. They are especially gratified at the evidence of the continued good understanding between the three nations. The acquisition of Tutuila is regarded as setting the seal on the expansionist policy of the United States, and a great development of the American Navy is anticipated and welcomed.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The Eclair to-day expresses the belief that the Anglo-German agreement regarding Samoa is important, and says:

"If a part of the price of the concessions made by England is the benevolent neutrality of Germany in the Transvaal, after the present war England will be forced to attack Abyssinia."

The Journal des Debats, which finds the Samoan agreement "very significant from the viewpoint of Anglo-German-American relations," says:

"Discussion as to whether our diplomacy might not have been able to prevent this situation avails us nothing. We can only take note of the material fact of the existence of a new and important factor in international policy."

Awaiting the Report in Samoa.

APIA, Samoan Islands, Oct. 31, (Via Auckland, Nov. 9.)—Matters here are satisfactory. The various groups of natives are awaiting the outcome of the report of the International Commission. A much more quiet spirit than formerly existed is being displayed.

THE WILL OF GEORGE SMITH.

J. H. Smith and G. A. Cooper Are Residuary Legatees of the Banker.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—By the provisions of the will of the late George Smith, the pioneer banker of Chicago, who died in this city Oct. 7, he bequeaths to Peter Geddes, his agent in the United States, $100,000, and such further remuneration as the executors may think fit; to G. T. Robinson, his bookkeeper, $50,000 and thirty shares of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad stock; $1,000 each, in trust, for the three children of John Clark; 100 shares of the same stock each, in trust, for Ernest Hadley, Mrs. J. C. Keith, and George, William, and Lucy Mason; 175 shares of $1,000 each of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad stock to the children of George Kelth; life annuities to James Christie of $10,000, to Catherine Cooper of $1,000, to Benjamin Oakeshott of $1,250, and to Mrs. Loving of $500.

The residuary legatees are J. H. Smith of London and G. A. Cooper of Elgin.

Storm Damages in Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 9.—Owing to the extent and gravity of the reported destruction and consequent distress throughout this island resulting from the late storm, which only now is being fully realized, The Gleaner to-day urges the Government to institute a systematic inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining the details and furnishing relief. Apparently the destruction is far more severe and widespread than earlier estimates stated. Where the distress is intensified by continuous rains numerous fatalities are also reported.

No Copyright on Rosebery's Speeches.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The decision of a lower court giving The London Times a copyright on its reports of Lord Rosebery's speeches has been reversed, on the appeal of a publisher, Lane, the Appeal Court holding that a reporter has no copyright of the report of speeches giving not only ideas but words in which ideas are expressed. The Times has decided to appeal the case to the House of Lords.

Prince of Wales Was 58 Yesterday.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The birthday of the Prince of Wales, who was born Nov. 9, 1841, was celebrated to-day as usual. St. Paul's, Westminster, and other chimes were pealed, the public buildings floated the royal standard, salutes were fired at Windsor, at the Horse Guards Parade, and at the Tower of London. The Prince celebrated his birthday at Sandringham, where he entertained Lord Rosebery and other distinguished guests.

The Queen Invites Von Bulow.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—The Lokal Anzeiger says that at the direct request of Queen Victoria Count von Bülow, the German Foreign Minister, will accompany Emperor William and the Empress to England, the date of the visit probably being Nov. 18.

Menelik Will Visit the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 9.—The Turkish and French Consulates at Odessa have been informed that King Menelik of Abyssinia will arrive in May next and will pay a visit to the Czar while on his way to the Paris Exhibition.

Stranded Steamer Alps Floated.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The British steamer Alps, Capt. Kirkby, which went ashore in Kingston Harbor, Jamaica, en route from Haiti for New York was floated to-day. She is uninjured, and will sail to-morrow.

DR. HOUGHTON'S BODY REBURIED

Taken to Kensico Cemetery from the Grave in Trinity.

The body of the Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, former rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, which was buried in Trinity Cemetery Nov. 26, 1897, was yesterday afternoon reburied in Kensico Cemetery. A special train left the Grand Central station at 2 o'clock, and was filled with former parishioners of the deceased priest, and clergymen of this diocese. The entire vestry attended.

The services at the grave began at 3:30. Dr. Houghton, the present rector of the church, officiated, assisted by his curate, the Rev. George H. H. Butler. Both are nephews of the former rector. Vested members of the choir were present to lead the responsive part of the services. These included the consecration of the plot, in a service of psalms said in procession about it, and prayers said facing the points of the compass.

When this was over a large crucifix of Carrara marble, standing in the centre of the plot, was dedicated. This crucifix, which was carved in Italy, bears a figure of Christ from the Oberammergau model. On its base is an inscription reading as follows: "In front of this cross lie the mortal remains of the Founder, and for forty-nine years Rector and Priest, of the Parish and Church of the Transfiguration, the Reverend George Hendrick Houghton. Priest and Doctor of Divinity, who entered Paradise Nov. 17, 1897." After this dedication the dead priest's body was recommitted to the grave, with prayers for the repose of his soul, and the final benediction, the choir singing the "De Profundis" as the grave was filled.

The removal of the body is said to have been caused by the demand of the city authorities for the condemnation of a part of Trinity Cemetery, the loss of which would have encroached upon Dr. Houghton's grave.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was another red letter day for the golfers and lovers of outdoor sports who are now scattered through the suburbs, while a large country wedding, always a most popular entertainment when the weather is as fine as it was yesterday, enabled the younger element in society to meet and still more pleasantly mark the day. This wedding was that of Mr. Samuel A. Clark and Miss Gertrude Jerome Alexandre, and was celebrated at the country residence of the bride's father, Mr. J. Harry Alexandre, situated on the high Staten Island bluffs and overlooking the Narrows and the Long Island shore, with the sky scrapers of the metropolis in the distance. Not the least enjoyable feature of the wedding was the trip to and from Staten Island in a special boat over the waters of the Upper Bay, covered with a soft haze, and dancing in golden ripples under the rays of an Indian Summer sun. The story of the wedding will be found in another column.

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In town the first bud of the season, Miss Katherine Hall, made her bow at a reception given by her cousin, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, at the residence of Mrs. Mortimer's mother-in-law, Mrs. Anne A. Mortimer, 31 West Thirty-fourth Street. Miss Hall is a daughter of the late John T. Hall. There was a good attendance, especially of people bearing old New York names. Among the guests were Mrs. Henry Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. George B. de Forest, Mrs. Herbert Pell, Peter Marié, and Forbes Morgan, Jr. Miss Susie Hall received with her sister and Mrs. Mortimer.

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Mrs. Charles A. Minton of 36 Park Avenue will give a reception on Friday afternoon, Nov. 17, for her daughter, Mrs. Edward Beadel. Mrs. Minton's second son, Mr. Maurice M. Minton, who was formerly well-known in the newspaper and later on in the insurance world, is the Mr. Minton who was elected to the Assembly on the Tammany ticket in the Twenty-first District last Tuesday.

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Congratulations are being extended to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman on the birth of a son. Mrs. Harriman was formerly Miss Eugenia McLane of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore (Miss Josephine Brooks) are also being congratulated on the birth of a son and heir.

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There will be a large assemblage—in fact, the largest thus far of the season—of society people at the second annual ladies' day of the Strollers' Club, which will be given this afternoon in the small ballroom of the Waldorf Hotel. Invitation cards to this affair have been sent out pretty generally to those whose names are in the Social Register. Forty-four prominent society matrons, beginning with Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies and ending with Mrs. Stanford White, are announced as chaperones, and it is further announced that Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Mrs. Clara Bloodgood, Mrs. Fiske, Mrs. Le Moyne, Mrs. Richard Mansfield, Mme. Sembrich, and the Misses Julia Arthur, Marie Burroughs, Blanche Bates, Ida Conquest, Dorothy Donnelly, Maxine Elliott, Grace George, Isabel Irving, May Irwin, Ada Lewis, Julia Marlowe, Anna Russell, Ellen Terry, and Elsie de Wolfe will pour tea. The twenty-one ladies of the reception Committee include Senator Depew, James L. Breese, Winston Churchill, W. Bourke Cockran, William A. Potter, James K. Hackett, George C. Munzig, Walter B. Peet, Casper Whitney, and seventy-two others drawn from almost every business and profession. There are 112 aides, and some names of these selected at random are those of Andrew Bibby, Bradish Johnson, A. Muller Ury, Payne Whitney, Gordon Paddock, and C. Belmont Davis. If all these actresses, chaperones, committeemen, and aides, or even one-half of them, are really present in the Waldorf ballroom this afternoon, the new zoological garden in the Bronx will have to pale its ineffectual fires. The occasion should certainly be interesting and amusing as well.

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On the Southwark, which arrived yesterday from Antwerp, there came among others Frank M. Brundage, United States Consul at Aix-la-Chapelle; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Congdon, and Mrs. George W. Davis. On the Koenigin Luise, which arrived yesterday from Southampton, there came among others Mrs. Susan F. Abbott, Miss Gertrude Abbott, Miss L. Armstrong, Mrs. F. W. Flint, Count C. Lewenhaupt and Countess Lewenhaupt, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Vietor and family.

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Miss Justine Cutting is reorganizing the Chamber Music Club. The club is to give ten concerts this Winter at the houses of its members, at which none but well-known professionals are to appear. Only those women are eligible as members who are consistent musicians and music lovers, and the membership is to be limited. The dues are to be $25. Music promises to be more of a fad in New York society this Winter than for some seasons past, and all sorts and conditions of musical clubs are being organized.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Mackey, who were to have sailed on their return to their English home this week, are still lingering in Chicago. They will come on for the Horse Show and will probably sail for England the following week. Mr. Mackey has been playing polo in the West. Mrs. Mackey was Miss Florence Day of Minneapolis. The Mackeys have a house in London and a noted country seat, Beauchamp Hall, at Leamington, where they have a stud of forty horses and where Mrs. Mackey has taken several prizes for her driving.

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The arrival of the Duke of Manchester seems to have caused more of a mild sensation in the theatrical than in the social world. There appears to be some foundation for the story that he has aspirations for the professional stage. His grandmother, Mrs. Yznaga, did not wait his arrival here, but hastened South, and his uncle, Fernando Yznaga, was not conspicuously present on the dock when the ship came in. The arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, who came also on the Oceanic, was the signal for the denial of the story that Mr. Carnegie intended to become a British citizen. The Carnegies have been abroad for a long period, and have entertained and been entertained quite extensively in their Scottish home. Mr. Anthony Drexel, who also returned on the Oceanic, is here on a short visit. Mrs. Drexel remains abroad and will not come over this season.

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Among the passengers on the Oceanic were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Wells, Mr. L. L. Benedict, Mrs. Temple Bowdoin, Mr. George A. Haines, who married Mrs. May, a sister of the late George Law; Miss Eno, Eugene Fischoff, Mrs. Spencer Ledyard, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tillinghast, Miss Hayden, Lady Hemming, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hillhouse, who have been making a tour of the French château country; Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Henop, Mr. W. Carson Kane, Miss Kingsford, Mr. A. Krumbhaar of Philadelphia, Mr. G. D. Lowther, who is one of the best-known members of the Bachelors' Club in London, and who is to take a diplomatic position in Washington; the Pauncefotes, Mr. Ray Miller, Mr. James W. Paul of Philadelphia, and his daughter Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, who will make her début this Winter; Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Pearson, Lady Edith Playfair, Mr. C. R. Scribner, Mr. G. W. Smalley, Mrs. Samuel Smith, the mother of the Countess Strafford; Mr. G. Mead Tooker and Mr. P. Garretson of Newport, Mr. H. K. Thaw, and Mrs. Westervelt.

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The announcement of the engagement of Miss Lily Whitehouse, the second daughter of Mr. Fitzhugh Whitehouse of Eastbourne Lodge, Newport, and Thornton Hall, Stoney Strafford, England, to Capt. the Hon. Charles Coventry, the second son of the Earl of Coventry, was received in this city yesterday, and many congratulations were cabled to the happy pair. Miss Whitehouse made her début in Newport two seasons ago. She is a handsome girl, very English in style. The Fitzhugh Whitehouses have lived in England for a number of years. They are cousins of the Whitehouse family of this city, and are also near relatives of the late Bishop Whitehouse. They formerly lived in Chicago. Eastbourne Lodge, at Newport, closely resembles an English country house. A brother of Miss Whitehouse married the daughter of Sir John Duntze at Dinard some years ago, and another brother is about to set off for Abyssinia on an exploring expedition. This will be the second American marriage made by the family of the Earl of Coventry. The elder brother and heir to the earldom is Viscount Deerhurst, who married Miss Virginia Bonynge in 1894. Her father, Charles W. Bonynge is a Californian. The Hon. Charles Coventry's mother was a daughter of the Earl of Craven and an aunt of the Earl of Craven, who married Miss Bradley Martin. The prospective bridegroom is about thirty-three years of age. He is a retired Captain of a Worcester regiment.

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Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lorillard are among the late arrivals from Newport. They are at the Holland House, where they will remain until after the Horse Show. Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and her son arrived in the city yesterday. For the present they will be at the Cambridge. Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, who were in town a few weeks ago, have returned, this time to stay, from Newport. Mrs. John R. Drexel is also one of the latest arrivals in town. She will be in her new house this coming week, where she expects to give dinners during the Horse Show.

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The arrival of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her children on Wednesday from Newport is an indication that she does not intend to go abroad directly. In fact, her town house has just been renovated, and from present plans it is not probable that Mrs. Vanderbilt will sail until the early Spring. Reginald and Alfred Vanderbilt returned with their mother. William K. Vanderbilt does not sail until February. His son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have just purchased an automobile and are touring in it through the south of France.

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Mrs. Livingston and Miss Livingston and the Misses Clarkson were among the New Yorkers recently at Nice at the Hotel d'Engleterre. Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer had also reached Paris. Mrs. Henry White, the wife of the Secretary to the American Embassy at London, has arrived in Paris from London for a short stay.

MEADOW BROOK CLUB THEFT.

Former Employe Suspected of Taking $1,100 in Cash and Jewelry.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 9.—Some one entered the apartments of H. L. Mease, the Steward of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, last night and stole about $500 in cash and $600 worth of jewelry. A servant who was recently discharged from the club is suspected. Mr. Mease swore out a warrant for his arrest this morning, but the man had secretly left at daylight for New York.

His trunk was broken open, and a quantity of sheet copper of considerable value, which had been missed several days ago by a plumber who had been employed at the club was found. Officer Gildersleeve left for Manhattan this morning in pursuit of the man.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Clark—Alexandre.

The largest and most fashionable country wedding of the season, that of Samuel Adams Clark of Newark, N. J., and Miss Gertrude Jerome Alexandre, daughter of J. Henry Alexandre, was celebrated yesterday noon at the country house of the bride's father, Shore Acres, near Fort Wadsworth, S. I. Both Mr. Clark and Miss Alexandre are members of the younger dancing class set, and the wedding has attracted a large amount of attention and interest for some weeks past. The bride's mother, who died some years ago, was Miss Gertrude Jerome, a daughter of the late Thomas Jerome, and a sister of Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore. She has been brought up from a little girl by her stepmother, who was Miss Elizabeth Lawrence of Bay Side, L. I., a sister of Mrs. Lleut. McKinstry and Mrs. Foxhall Keene.

There are few more beautiful country places in the suburbs of New York than Shore Acres, once the home of the old landscape artist, Regis Gignoux, and the weather of yesterday was ideal for a country wedding, so that its scenes will linger long in the memory of the fortunate guests. Not only were Staten Island and Newark society largely represented at the wedding, but a special ferryboat which left this city at 11:10 A. M. took down nearly 200 guests from town. The ceremony was performed in the large parlor of Shore Acres, which was decorated with palms, ferns, and Autumn leaves, soon after noon, and when the guests had all assembled. The mellow rays of the Indian Summer sun shone through the windows upon the bridal party, who, when they turned their eyes eastward, could look out upon the golden waters of the Narrows just below them and covered with vessels passing in and out of the harbor.

The bride was attended by two maids of honor, her younger sister, Miss Virginia Alexandre, and her cousin, Miss Helen Alexandre. Both were daintily gowned in white. Her bridesmaids were Miss Isabel Cameron, daughter of Sir Roderick Cameron; Miss Beatrice de Coppet, Miss Marguerite Chapin, Miss Ursula Leavitt, Miss Elsie Howland, and Miss Jessie Fanshawe. The bride wore the conventional wedding dress of white satin, trimmed with old point lace. Her tulle veil was fastened by a diamond star. The bridesmaids were also in white. Mr. Clark's best man was Richard C. Hanson, and his ushers were Guy Phelps Dodge, Milton S. Barger, Alexander Clark, Marshall J. Dodge, Henry B. Cameron, Charles A. Kip, Reynolds Hitt, and Dr. Bayard Clark. Following the wedding a breakfast was served at small tables, and afterward there was a reception, which lasted until nearly 4 o'clock. The New York guests were taken back to the city in the same boat which took them down.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. John W. Alexandre, Dr. and Mrs. W. Appleton of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Miss Alice Babcock, Harry Batcheller, Messrs. J. H. Bradford, Jr., Searle Barclay, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton Burrill, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harper Bonnell, Miss Bonnell, Mrs. Valentine Blacque, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry de Coppet, Sir Roderick Cameron and the Misses Cameron, Mrs. Arthur Dodge, Murray W. Dodge, the Misses Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence G. Dinsmore, Mrs. W. P. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. George Dodge, Miss Cassie Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. George Eccles, Miss Caroline S. Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fanshawe, Miss Nora Fitzgerald, Miss Ethel Hitchcock, Alexander Hadden, Isaac Iselin, Bradish G. Johnson, Mrs. Thomas A. Jerome, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Miss Caroline Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Leavitt, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lane, the Misses Lane, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Vatable, Payne Whitney, Robert C. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Clarke, the Rev. W. W. Clarke and Mrs. Clarke, F. N. Lawrence, Cecil Landale, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Jules A. Montant, Mrs. Frank Wisner Murray, Miss Carrie Lawrence, Mrs. F. de Coppet, Miss de Coppet, Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Willis, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Slocum, and Dr. and Mrs. Woodbury. From Newark there were present among others Mr. and Mrs. Kinney and the Misses Kinney, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Clark, Col. Henry Clark and Mrs. Clark, Miss Sallie Clark, Mrs. S. A. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Clark, Jr., and Judge John A. Miller and Mrs. Miller. From Morristown came Miss Caroline Foster, Joseph Bushnell, G. G. Kip and Miss Kip; from Elizabeth, Miss Marie and Miss Bessie Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Clark, and Miss T. B. Henry, and, from Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Donaldson, Miss Maud Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Henry, the Rev. Alexander Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Wister, Mr. and Mrs. John Henry, and Miss Josephine Lippincott.

McEvilly—Burton.

James A. McEvilly and Miss Mary Landon Burton were married yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of the bride's uncle, Dr. George T. Stevens, 33 West Thirty-third Street. The wedding was a very quiet one and only members of the family and a few intimate friends were present. Mr. McEvilly is private secretary to ex-Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg. Mrs. McEvilly is a niece of Commander Albion D. Wadhams, United States Navy, and a niece of ex-Gov. E. J. Ormsbee of Vermont. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Matthew A. Taylor, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament. The bride was given away by her father. Miss Maude Biles was her maid of honor. There were no bridesmaids. Messmore Kendall was best man. A small reception followed the ceremony.

Leipziger—Bloch.

Miss Ella Bloch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Bloch, was married to Mr. Moses S. Leipziger, at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, by the Rev. Dr. Silverman of Temple Emanu-El. The bride was attended by Miss Sadie Hechheimer of Baltimore and the Misses Sophie Leipziger, Birdie Hochheimer, and Sallie Burger. Miss Fannie Frankel, the little cousin of the bride, acted as flower girl. The ushers were E. Hechheimer of Baltimore, Frederick and Leo Leipziger, and Joseph Wallach.

Ferris—Barnes.

Miss Anna Barnes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene F. Barnes, was married to Mr. Howard W. Ferris last night at the home of the bride, 84 Monroe Street, Brooklyn. Miss Edith Barnes, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Frederick Egerton acted as best man. The ushers were Ernest Bull, W. Edwin Ward, and James Van Middlesworth.

Manson—Dam.

Charles A. Manson of this city and Miss Grace Warren Dam, daughter of Andrew J. Dam, were married by the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer of the Church of the Messiah at the residence of the bride's parents, 141 East Thirty-ninth Street, at noon yesterday.

Osborne—Woodnutt.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, Nov. 9.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Miss May Howard Woodnutt and John Osborne were married in Grace Episcopal Church here. The Rev. Franklin Babbitt, Rector of Grace Church, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Henry T. Scudder, of Brooklyn.

The bride's dress was white satin. Mrs. Boody of Brooklyn was matron of honor. There were no bridesmaids or maid of honor. Robert Osborne, the bridegroom's brother, was best man. The ushers were W. J. Parslow of New York City, Albert Cornell of Nyack, Russell Reed of Englewood, and Mr. Boody, of Brooklyn. The church was elaborately trimmed with palms and chrysanthemums. A reception at the bride's home followed the wedding.

Seymour—Lord.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCE, N. Y., Nov. 9.—One of the most important social events of the season at Lawrence was the marriage to-day of Miss Frances Bolton Lord and Origen Storrs Seymour, a young lawyer of New York. The bride is a daughter of the late Daniel Lord, formerly of the law firm of Lord, Day and Lord. Mr. Lord settled some time ago in Lawrence, where he built the mansion called "Sosiego." Mr. Seymour is a member of several New York clubs.

McComas—Murray.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 9.—The wedding of the Rev. Joseph H. McComas, rector of St. Anne's Church, and Miss Catherine Carmichael Murray, daughter of Pay Director James D. Murray, United States Navy, took place here to-day at noon in St. Anne's and was a notable social event. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. C. Gray, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Moore.

OCEANIC MET HER FIRST STORM.

Lord Pauncefote and Mr. Carnegie Helped Entertain.

Green hands in the fireroom, a consequence of the strike in England, which still continues, were held responsible for the slow voyage of the White Star liner Oceanic. The Oceanic was built to sail on Wednesday and arrive at her destination in time to start back the following Wednesday. She was, in fact, reported on Wednesday night this trip, but to meet her schedule she should have been at her pier by noon of that day at the least.

The storm on this trip was the first which the new vessel has encountered, and while for the reasons given she did not make very fast time, she proved a very good sea boat.

Lord Pauncefote acted as Chairman of an entertainment given aboard, and spoke of the good feeling existing between this country and Great Britain, and Andrew Carnegie proposed a vote of thanks to his Lordship for his offices and expressions. Lord Cassillis of the British Army, another passenger, is said to come here on a secret mission connected with the war in South Africa.

BOGUS DIRECTORY FRAUDS.

Isaac Polack Would Not Be a Victim of an Old Swindle.

Isaac Polack of the firm of Polack & Goldstone, 292 Pearl Street, told a reporter yesterday the facts in what he believes to have been an attempt to swindle him. He said:

"Early last month a collector called and presented an agreement which I had made promising to pay a certain sum for the insertion of my firm's name in large type under two different trade headings. He showed me the headings and got his money. Toward the end of the month another collector called. He showed what appeared to be a similar agreement, and it bore either my actual signature or a pretty good imitation of it. He also presented a directory with the same two large-type insertions, but I could not recall having ordered so much advertising.

"The directory greatly resembled the first book, only that it had a different cover. I declined to pay, and demanded to see the man who had made the contract with me. This was about two weeks ago, and nobody has yet put in an appearance."

Mr. Polack said that the second collector told him that the office of the publishers of the directory was in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building. At that building it was said yesterday that no such concern had an office there.

W. H. Bates, Secretary of the Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Company, said that the fraud which had been attempted on Mr. Polack, and to which he had fallen a victim in the first instance, was an old one.

MRS. WILLARD'S MEMORY.

The memory of Mrs. Emma Willard, one of the pioneer advocates of higher education for women, was honored by her old pupils and their daughters yesterday afternoon, at the ninth annual banquet of the Emma Willard Association, at the Hotel Manhattan. Nearly one hundred and fifty alumnae of the old Troy Female Seminary and their invited guests were present. Preceding the banquet, an informal reception was held in the drawing room of the hotel, at which Mrs. Russell Sage, who is President of the association, was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Charles Atwood Edwards, Mrs. Charles Simmons, Mrs. Allen Washington, Mrs. William Searles, and other officers of the association.

The banquet was served in the Empire Dining Room. At the President's table, Dr. James Taylor, President of Vassar College, occupied the place of honor at Mrs. Sage's right, and Chancellor MacCracken of the New York University was seated at her left. At the table also were Russell Sage, Dr. John P. Munn, the Rev. Robert Morris Kemp, Mrs. William Black, Mrs. William Gemp, Mrs. Edwin Cole, Mrs. Richard Harnett, Mrs. Knox Robinson, Mrs. S. D. White, Miss Ely, Mrs. Gaylord Thomas and Mrs. Howard Lapsley, nieces of Mrs. Willard, and Miss Washington, Miss Helen M. Gould, who is an honorary member of the association, presided over the table at which were seated the younger alumnae.

Mrs. Sage said in her address of welcome:

"My greeting to-day is very sincere, for as an association we are held together by bonds of the closest affection. Affection is the very foundation of this association."

Mrs. Sage introduced Dr. Taylor, who made the annual address to the association.

Dr. Taylor declared that Mrs. Willard's theories were now those held by educators, and her visions of the true education for the girl were to be fulfilled in regard to woman's sphere in life, Dr. Taylor said:

"You will acquit me, I believe, of any desire to discuss woman's rights. I never have done so. I contend merely for woman's right to education. If she contends for further rights, I have always felt that she knew how to do so for herself."

Dr. Taylor declared that after many years of experience in the education of both young men and young women, he had failed to find a single point upon which woman's mind differed from that of man. He therefore, disagreed with educators who believed in special methods for the teaching of women.

Funeral of Mrs. E. M. Blake.

Funeral services were held over the remains of Mrs. Elizabeth M. Blake, daughter of the late Gen. John A. Dix and sister of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, in Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday morning. The attendance was limited almost entirely to relatives and close friends of the family. Dr. Dix, with Mrs. Dix, their two daughters, and son, John Dix, were present, with Prof. Thomas Egleston of the Faculty of Columbia University, Dr. William M. Polk, Elihu Chauncey, Mrs. Webster, and Miss Mount. The Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, vicar of Trinity Chapel, officiated at the service, the Rev. Dr. Charles T. Olmstead, vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel, assisting. Mrs. Blake was sixty-two years old and the widow of Charles F. Blake. She had for several years made her home with a sister in London. She died at Brighton, England, on Oct. 12.

DEPUTY CHIEF GICQUEL DEAD.

Had Been Ill but a Short Time—His Record at Many Great Fires in This City.

Benjamin A. Gicquel, Deputy Chief of the Fire Department, died yesterday morning at his home, 247 West Forty-eighth Street. He reported sick about three weeks ago, but at that time his illness was not regarded as serious. Later a carbuncle on his left hand, resulting from an old injury, rendered necessary an operation. He went on duty after this, but on Oct. 29 he was confined to his bed again, and

BOY IS HELD FOR MURDER

Accused of Killing Mrs. Sarah King, Once a New York Teacher.

CRIME INVOLVED IN MYSTERY

Alleged Slayer Is Charles B. Cross of Brooklyn—Deed Committed at Victim's Home, Greenwich, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 9.—Mrs. Sarah King, wife of Freeman King, a foreman in a printing establishment on Gold Street, New York, with a residence at 138 Lexington Avenue, that city, was found murdered at her home at East Stanwich in the northern section of this town last night. Charles Bertram Cross, a boy of seventeen years, who was taken from a Brooklyn society in June last and given a home with Mrs. King, is now in the Stamford jail charged with the crime. He pleads innocence, but there are certain circumstances which he cannot explain away.

Mrs. King was formerly a teacher in a New York school. Her health failed her, and ten years ago she purchased a farm of sixty acres at East Stanwich, where she might live in the hope of regaining her health. Her husband came home only on Saturday nights. A hired man was kept on the place, but Mrs. King was afraid of him and he was discharged some months ago. The Cross boy was secured in his place at $2 per month and his board. He was seventeen years of age and of nice appearance. He was treated almost as a son by Mrs. King, who was his sole companion.

She occasionally chided him, but he would always say: "Now, Mrs. King, don't get angry; I'll do better."

Wednesday evening, about 8:30 o'clock, the boy says, he left Mrs. King sitting by the parlor table while he went to an outbuilding a hundred feet away. He was absent 10 minutes and upon returning missed her. He heard groans in an upper room and groped his way there in the darkness. Lighting a match at the entrance to her room, he saw Mrs. King lying on a bed with her clothing torn away, while a deep bruise was on one side of her head. He hurriedly threw a blanket over her and rushed to the house of a neighbor, Stephen Merritt, telling him of his discovery.

Medical Examiner Sherrill and Deputy Sheriff Miller were sent for, but Mrs. King was dead two hours before their arrival. Dr. Sherrill said that death was due to a hemorrhage of the brain, resulting from severe blows which had been struck with some blunt instrument. The Cross boy, who is an inveterate cigarette smoker, was kept under surveillance until noon to-day, when, on orders from State's Attorney Fessenden, Sheriff Miller took him to Stamford and locked him up. The body of the murdered woman was also taken there and a post-mortem examination held. The doctors refuse to give the result other than already mentioned.

The boy says that a peddler stopped at the house a few days ago and went away angry.

There are marks on the body of the woman which would show that she had a fierce struggle with her murderer. The boy says he did not hear any noise while he was absent from the house. Ten dollars in bills was found in part of Mrs. King's clothing, which shows that robbery was not the motive. The house has been closed every Fall heretofore and been entered and robbed each year.

Young Cross's grandparents, it is said, live in Brooklyn.

THE HARLEM LEAGUE BOWLING.

Washington Team Wins Twice with a 941 Score.

The Washingtons won two more games in the Harlem League at the Palace alleys last night.

In the first game against the Belvideres the team rolled up a score of 941, winning by 99 pins. They outbowled the crack Empire "five" in the third game, their victory being largely due to some fine spare bowling by London and the Shiman brothers. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Washington.	S. S.	B.	Sc'e.	Belvidere.	S. S.	B.	Sc'e.
Linden	6	3	208	Hotaling	4	5	186
J. Zenn	2	6	158	Newkirk	1	8	173
Boehm	4	5	195	Hill	2	6	167
A. Shiman	5	2	188	Lockwood	3	5	173
D. Shiman	5	3	192	Helles	1	5	143
Total	22	19	941	Total	11	29	842

SECOND GAME.

Empire.	S. S.	B.	Sc'e.	Belvidere.	S. S.	B.	Sc'e.
Voorhees	5	0	213	Hotaling	5	2	164
Mische	2	1	212	Newkirk	6	2	200
Steff	2	3	138	Hill	2	7	165
Sohl	6	2	208	Lockwood	4	4	188
Arnold	1	8	172	Helles	4	5	195
Total	21	20	943	Total	20	20	912

THIRD GAME.

Washington.	S. S.	B.	Sc'e.	Empire.	S. S.	B.	Sc'e.
Linden	4	6	204	Voorhees	4	4	204
J. Zenn	0	3	118	Mische	1	3	123
Boehm	2	5	164	Howell	4	1	144
A. Shiman	2	8	175	Sohl	2	4	147
D. Shiman	2	4	159	Arnold	2	7	171
Total	9	26	820	Total	13	19	789

STANDARDS NOW ARE SECOND.

Roll 942 in the Columbia League Tournament.

In the Columbia League last night the Standards rolled 942 in the second game, thus making the second best team score in the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Morningside—Madden, 178; Heymer, 186; Dohn, 157; Doncourt, 184; Demmler, 146. Total, 851.

Audubon—Maher, 190; McGuire, 164; S. Brand, 132; Birkett, 111; Taylor, 165. Total, 762.

SECOND GAME.

Standard—Koehler, 200; Allison, 165; Tobin, 213; Thompson, 215; Wyman, 149. Total, 942.

Audubon—Maher, 204; McGuire 137; S. Brand, 127; Steinman, 159; Taylor, 164. Total, 791.

THIRD GAME.

Standard—Koehler, 182; Allison, 126; Tobin, 185; Thompson, 149; Wyman, 176. Total, 818.

Morningside—Madden, 160; Heymer, 154; Dohn, 155; Doncourt 163; Demmler, 177. Total, 809.

FIRE INSURANCE BOWLERS.

Three Teams Compete in the Red's Alleys Match.

The Liverpool and London and Globe, Hanover and Germania Companies' teams competed in last night's games in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Liverpool & L. & G.	S. S.	B.	Sc'e.	Hanover.	S. S.	B.	Sc'e.
Constant	1	4	133	Duncan	0	1	82
Carpenter	2	6	98	Meyn	3	0	122
Smith	3	5	147	Thomas	2	3	136
Gardner	1	2	128	Jarvis	0	5	147
Walker	1	4	132	Cogan	2	1	110
Total	8	14	638	Total	7	10	596

SECOND GAME.

Liverpool, L. & G.	S. S.	B.	Sc'e.	Germania.	S. S.	B.	Sc'e.
Constant	2	3	133	Palmedo	4	2	157
Carpenter	1	8	95	Michel	4	2	142
Smith	2	3	147	Schmidt	3	5	146
Gardner	5	3	190	Huethwahl	2	1	105
Walker	1	5	145	Barber	3	2	143
Total	11	15	710	Total	15	10	692

THIRD GAME.

Germania.	S. S.	B.	Sc'e.	Hanover.	S. S.	B.	Sc'e.
Huethwahl	1	4	132	Duncan	3	1	125
Michel	2	3	132	Cogan	3	2	127
Schmidt	1	5	141	Thomas	1	5	144
Palmedo	1	3	123	Meyn	3	2	149
Barber	5	2	189	Jarvis	0	4	113
Total	10	17	717	Total	10	14	658

National League Tournament.

The three games rolled in the National League at Starr's Alleys last night resulted as follows:

FIRST GAME.

Roseville—Pierson, 158; Badger, 128; Wood, 172; Van Ness, 190; Meyer, 179. Total, 827.

Doolittle—Gray, 180; Holcond, 126; Apmann, 116; Wright, 144; Hoffman, 156. Total, 722.

SECOND GAME.

Doolittle—Gray, 157; Holcond, 141; Apmann, 162; Wright, 176; Hoffman, 202. Total, 838.

Lotus—W. Gerdes, 181; Heath, 182; Modersohn, 191; Rehm, 149; Boemermann, 130. Total, 833.

THIRD GAME.

Roseville—Pierson, 183; Badger, 180; Wood, 159; Van Ness, 183; Meyer, 167. Total, 877.

Lotus—W. Gerdes, 185; Heath, 173; Modersohn, 166; Rehm, 144; Boemermann, 159. Total, 807.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Match.

The Bushwick Council team rolled two scores of 800 and 808 in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League at Trainor's alleys last night, winning two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Commonwealth—Mulhausen, 162; Folk, 145; Cocroft, 128; McKean, 130; Fisher, 168. Total, 733.

Bushwick—Corrigan, 161; Miller, 173; Bucken, 177; Scharfenberg, 190; Baker, 164. Total, 800.

SECOND GAME.

Commonwealth—Mulhausen, 162; Folk, 172; Cocroft, 146; McKean, 138; Fisher, 139. Total, 757.

Welcome—H. Wyant, 165; Krosch, 144; F. Wyant, 164; Hummel, 139; Peters, 148. Total, 760.

THIRD GAME.

Welcome—H. Wyant, 126; Krosch, 133; F. Wyant, 151; Peters, 136; Hummel, 165. Total, 711.

Bushwick—Corrigan, 151; Miller, 173; Bucker, 118; Scharfenberg, 176; Baker, 190. Total, 808.

BANK CLERKS' BOWLING LEAGUE.

None of the Three Teams Able to Roll 800.

Not one of the three teams that competed in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night could roll up a score of 800. The games, however, were very interesting. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Hanover—Wright, 159; Field, 180; Nelson, 159; Neimbonn, 112; Spence, 154. Total, 764.

Kountze Brothers—Nelson, 99; Mecabe, 87; Loomis, 106; Farrington, 124; Schmidt, 126. Total, 541.

SECOND GAME.

Republic—Brown, 176; Linz, 136; McKay, 143; Douglass, 174; Hartzel, 144. Total, 773.

Kountze Brothers—Nelson, 137; Mecabe, 136; Loomis, 102; Farrington, 141; Schmidt, 175. Total, 691.

THIRD GAME.

Republic—Brown, 134; Linz, 180; McKay, 115; Douglass, 148; Hartzel, 160. Total, 746.

Hanover—Wright, 130; Field, 159; Nelson, 106; Neimbonn, 120; Spence, 138. Total, 653.

ARLINGTON NATIONAL TOURNEY.

Holschen Club Team Makes the Record of the Night.

The Holschen Club did the best work in last night's series in the Arlington National Tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Glendale—Schneider, 149; Schreyer, 136; Galvin, 166; Stutterheim, 128; Laine, 119. Total, 693.

Oradell—Reichart, 171; Schmidt, 142; Kaempf, 193; Dippel, 160; Restle, 146. Total, 811.

SECOND GAME.

Holschen—H. Luhrs, 138; Schneckenberg, 128; Borggreve, 125; Hoy, 115; Witte, 161. Total, 667.

Glendale—Schneider, 119; Schreyer, 120; Galvin, 170; Stutterheim, 131; Laine, 108. Total, 648.

THIRD GAME.

Oradell—Reichart, 157; Schmidt, 124; Kaempf, 149; Dippel, 167; Restle, 174. Total, 771.

Holschen—Luhrs, 175; Schneckenberg, 196; Borggreve, 129; Martens, 146; Witts, 135. Total, 781.

Arcade Head-Pin Tournament.

The Orchard Club's first team made a very creditable score in the Arcade Head-Pin Tournament last night. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Orchard No. 2—Esselman, 97; Riefer, 70; Brenehost, 68; G. Lankeman, 41; Felterman, 86. Total—356.

SECOND GAME.

Shroeder, 92; Bucholz, 108; Wilchens, 109. Total—485.

THIRD GAME.

Jumbo—Steil, 78; Bogan, 49; Eppler, 83; Schroeder, 89; Hoffman, 92. Total—391.

Tournament Games To-night.

American National—Morningside, Spartan, Oriental.

Columbia League—Belvidere, Mephisto, Empire.

Harlem League—Boulevard, Standard, Riverdale.

Arlington National—Linwood, Bleecker, Manhattan.

Royal Arcanum—Stanley, Lenox, Our No. 2.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum, at Trainor's Alleys—Ridgewood, Fulton, Atlantic.

Royal Arcanum, Sub Tournament—Fort Greene, Bushwick, Bedford.

DYKER MEADOW GOLF MATCH.

Mrs. Walter Gibb Wins the Chief Trophy—Yearly Reception.

The annual Fall reception of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club was held yesterday, and a special women's tournament had been provided as an additional attraction.

Mrs. William A. Putnam, wife of one of the pioneer Brooklyn, golfers, presented the chief trophy, and it was won by Mrs. Walter Gibb in the net score of 103 from 20 strokes handicap. Miss Louise D. Maxwell took the second prize, and she, with Miss Madeline Chauncey, tied for the club trophy offered for the best gross score, each finishing the eighteen holes in 110 strokes. Their cards were:

Miss Louise D. Maxwell:
Out .....7 6 5 7 7 7 7 7 6 5—57
In .....5 6 6 5 6 7 6 7 6 5—53—110

Miss Madeline Chauncey:
Out .....9 5 7 5 6 7 6 7 6—58
In .....8 4 6 6 5 5 7 6 5—52—110

Eighteen women finished the tournament, among them being most of the ablest feminine golfers in Brooklyn. They are:

Miss Walter Gibb:	Gross.	Handi-cap.	Net.
Out ..9 4 7 5 8 6 9 4 6—59			
In ..8 5 9 7 8 5 10 6 6—64	123	20	103
Miss Louise D. Maxwell	110	4	106
Miss Ethel Pearsall	120	10	110
Miss Sarah Seaman	126	16	110
Miss Mollie Maxwell	140	30	110
Miss Madeline Chauncey	110	0	110
Mrs. Charles Adams	127	16	111
Mrs. H. G. McKeever	135	20	115
Miss Charlotte Stillman	128	10	118
Miss Grace Chauncey	126	0	126
Miss Grace Porter	142	18	124
Miss Marie Abbott	143	16	129
Miss Susan Campbell	151	22	129
Miss Lillian H. Jarvis	153	20	133
Mrs. Walter H. Crittenden	162	28	134
Miss Mary Seaman	164	28	136
Mrs. T. M. Lloyd	168	22	146
Miss Marion Terry	179	30	149

A military band from Fort Hamilton enlivened the afternoon, and the reception was one of the most successful in every respect that the club has ever given.

Women's Golf at Apawamis.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 9.—A woman's medal play handicap held at the Apawamis Club, Rye, to-day, resulted as follows:

Miss Edith S. Mathews	114	9	105
Mrs. Edward D. Douglas	121	15	106
Miss Annie Towle	108	0	108
Mrs. Arthur J. Cumnock	119	9	110
Miss Annie B. Eddy	113	0	113
Miss Mabel Gwynne	122	9	113
Miss Mary S. Towle	117	1	116
Miss Isabelle R. Mathews	135	18	117
Miss Cecilia Harriman	136	15	121
Mrs. George S. Dearborn	141	15	126
Mrs. Simeon Ford	141	15	126
Mrs. C. S. Towle	142	5	137
Miss Abbie T. Park	157	19	138
Mrs. Thomas Williams	156	15	141

JEFFRIES-SHARKEY PICTURES.

W. A. Brady Objects to Those Shown by Joseph E. Howard.

A private exhibition was given last evening at the Theatre Comique, formerly Sam T. Jack's Theatre, of moving pictures of the Jeffries-Sharkey fight, which William A. Brady asserts were taken without authority by Joseph E. Howard, the exhibitor.

At the conclusion of the exhibition Mr. Brady rushed down the side aisle and announced that the pictures were "fakes," and that the only authorized pictures would be shown at the New York Theatre a week from next Monday. When Mr. Brady was seen later he said that to-day, through his lawyers, Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James, he would begin proceedings against Mr. Howard and ask for an injunction restraining him from exhibiting his pictures again.

Posts $1,600 for a Fight with Jeffries.

Gus Ruhlin, accompanied by "Billy" Madden, yesterday went to the office of a morning newspaper and posted $1,000 for a fight with Champion Jeffries.

The conditions of the challenge are that the fight must be arranged within six months. Ruhlin says that he will fight Jeffries for a side bet of from $1,000 to $5,000, and is in favor of the bout taking place at Carson City, so that it may be to a finish.

Thousand Point Carrom Tournament.

Thomas Gallagher of Chicago and Edward McLaughlin resumed their 1,000-point cushion-corrom match at Maurice Daly's Academy, Broadway and Thirty-first Street, last night. They are to play 200 points a night for five nights, for a purse of $250. A large crowd of billiard enthusiasts witnessed the fourth night's play. Gallagher scored his 200 points first, leaving McLaughlin at 152. The winner's average was 5 10-38, and his high runs 30, 25, 22. McLaughlin averaged 4 4-37, and scored high runs of 23, 22, 15. The play will be resumed to-night.

Amateur Hockey League Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Amateur Hockey League was held at the New York Athletic Club last evening. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Bartow S. Weeks; Vice President, J. W. Callender; Secretary and Treasurer, Howard Drakeley; Board of Managers, C. F. De Casanova, A. S. Williams, and L. A. Fish. The champion prize for the season of 1896 and 1897 was awarded to the New York Athletic Club, and for the season of 1898 and 1899 to the Brooklyn Skating Club.

STOCK SHOW FOR CHICAGO.

Steps Are Being Taken to Hold an Annual Breeders' Exhibition.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Chicago will, with little doubt, have a stock show this winter which will far surpass any previous gathering of breeders ever held in this country.

The fact that plans are well under way for the establishment in Chicago of an international stock show, the features of which will resemble those of the great Smithfield Exhibition held annually during Christmas time in London, was made public to-day. During the last few weeks nearly all the large breeders throughout the United States and Canada have been consulted, and the plans have also been presented to the different breeders' associations, with a result that the subject will be one of the principal topics for discussion at the many live stock conventions to be held the latter part of this month. Each association will decide in regard to the matter, and a final decision will be given at the annual meeting of the American Live Stock Association to be held Nov. 23 at the Auditorium Hotel.

The exhibition, if plans are perfected, will include sheep, hogs, horses and poultry, as well as cattle.

HEDGES-SEAMAN CO. HORSE SALE

Spirited Bidding and High Prices Were the Rule.

Yesterday was the second day of Hedges, Seaman & Co.'s annual Fall sale of trotters and pacers at the American Horse Exchange. A large crowd was in attendance morning, afternoon, and evening. There are a number of buyers from other States attending the sale, and the bidding is lively.

The horses bringing the best prices yesterday were:

J. B. D., blk. g., trotter, by Agamemnon-Bird S., by Calamity Dick; F. E. Marsh, Chicago, Ill. $4,750

Roy Wilkes, br. s., pacer, by Adrian Wilkes-Flora, by Blue Bull; Maple Leaf Farm, Gloversville, N. Y. 2,200

Nutonian, ch. s., by Nutwood-Aunt Merab, by Hambletonian Prince; Maple Leaf Farm, Gloversville, N. Y. 600

Pearline C., b. m., trotter, by Black Victor-Pearl, by Abdallah, Jr.; Ira Ryerson, Goshen, N. Y. 1,000

Dan Patchen, b. g., pacer, by Hambold Patchen-Unknown; J. McGuire, New York 600

The Colonel, b. g., pacer, by Teucher-Unknown; Jack Curry, New York 670

STEWARDS REINSTATE CLANCY.

Result of the Hearing Before The Jockey Club.

A meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club was held at 173 Fifth Avenue yesterday. August Belmont, James Galway, F. R. Hitchcock, and Andrew Miller were present.

The following list of officials appointed for the Washington Jockey Club Autumn meeting was approved:

Starter, Mars Cassidy; Judge, Clarence McDowell; Handicapper, W. S. Vosburgh; Patrol Judge, J. L. Hall; Timer, W. H. Barretto; Clerk of the Scales, H. G. Crickmore. S. S. Howland was appointed official Steward to represent the Jockey Club at the meeting.

On the report of the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association the following horses were reinstated for steeplechases and hurdle races: Conflicting Evidence, Leonidas II., Watchman, Glover Vendig, Grenadier, Klondyke, and Annie T.

Mr. Clancy was given a hearing in the matter of the decision rendered against him at a meeting held Oct. 21 under which the entries of all his horses were ordered refused until Dec. 1 at all courses racing under the jurisdiction of the Jockey Club.

After hearing Mr. Clancy's statement the decision was reconsidered and made to terminate.

ORANGE HORSE SHOW OPENS.

ORANGE N. J., Nov. 9.—The horse show under the auspices of the Riding and Driving Club of Orange opened this evening. It will be continued to-morrow evening and Saturday afternoon and evening. There are forty-seven classes in which prizes will be given and there are 250 entries. All the boxes have been sold, and to-night the house was well filled. Among those present was Lord Mayor Tallon of Dublin, who is at present the guest of Thomas Nevins of East Orange. The awards this evening were:

Class 19—Roadsters exceeding 15.1 hands, local owners only.—First, Thomas F. Russell's br. m. Princess Sprague; second, Alden Freeman's gr. m. Silver; third, J. N. Beldon's blk. g. Hebe.

Class 1—Harness horses over 14.1 and under 15.—First, J. A. Kipp's ch. m., Croquette; second, Mrs. John Spatley's b. m. Zaza; third, G. S. Gagnon's b. m. Presto.

Class 3—Harness horses, over 15 hands and not over 15.3.—First, G. A. Saporta's b. g. Cakewalker; second, Riding and Driving Club's gr. m. Lady Bell; third, Mrs. W. L. Candee's ch. m. Ruby.

Class 12—Saddle horses over 15 and less than 15.2 hands.—First, James T. Marshall's ch. g. The Laird; second, J. McCutcheon's br. g. Amador; third, J. L. Van Ness's ch. m., Countess.

Class 9—Tandems.—First, C. A. Saporta's blk. g. Ace of Spades and b. g. Cakewalker; second, Mrs. W. L. Candee's ch. m., Ruby and b. g. Rex; third, Riding and Driving Club's g. m. Lady Bell and br. m. Bonnie.

Class 23.—Harness horses, pairs, over 12.2 and under 15.2.—First, Mrs. Gustave Kayser's b. g. Primrose and b. g. West; second, A. C. Deman's blk. m. Bell and b. m. Daisy; third, J. N. Gallatino's r. g. Attraction and blk. g., unnamed.

Class 40.—Saddle horses, under 15.2.—First, S. J. Van Ness's ch. m. Tauntess; second, G. C. Graves's ch. c. Wilmore; third, Riding and Driving Club's gr. m. Lady Bell.

Class 15—Lightweight hunters.—First, Miss Emma Hill's ch. g. Waverly; second, Adam Beck's br. m. Lady Rananah; third, Adam Beck's b. g. Bulta.

The Reiff Boys Win in England.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—At the second day's racing of the Liverpool Autumn meeting to-day Canadense, ridden by J. Reiff, won the Stewards' Plate. Rosey O'More, with Loates in the saddle, finished second, and Bewitchment was third. The betting was 7 to 1 against Canadense.

L. Reiff, on Remember Me, won the Warbeck Mile Plate. Lisbeth was second and Vallotta was third. Petersfield, ridden by Sloan, was unplaced. The betting was 7 to 2 against Remember Me.

Racing Results at Tanfaran.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—Tanfaran results:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; maiden two-year olds. Racetto, 107 pounds, (Devin,) 4 to 1, won; Burdock, 107, (Morgan,) 2 to 1, second; Gold Finder, 110, (E. Jones,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:04⅘. Tom Sharkey, Giro, Miss Sophie, and March Seven also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Campus, 105 pounds, (E. Jones,) 8 to 1, won; Castake, 102, (T. Walsh,) 2 to 1, second; Stromo, 102, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:17¼. Sorrow, Earl Islington, Silver Maid, and Judge Wofford also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Chimura, 101 pounds, (T. Burns,) even, won; Road Runner, 112, (Macklin,) 6 to 1, second; Ballista, 101; (J. Ranch,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:56½. Three starters.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; purse. Dr. Shepard, 107 pounds, (T. Burns,) 1 to 4, won; Morinel, 104, (Morgan,) 5 to 1, second; El Estro, 95, (J. Martin,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:51½.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; handicap. Marcato, 100 pounds, (Devin,) 1 to 8, won; Rio Chico, 98, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1, second; Afamada, 108, (T. Walsh,) 1 to 8, coupled with Marcato, third. Time—1:16¼. Lona Marie also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Potente, 107 pounds, (J. Walsh,) 8 to 5, won; Tullamore, 107, (T. Burns,) even, second; Flammaway, 105, (Morgan,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:02¾. Cymamo, Katie Gibbons, and Blooming Chance also ran.

COST OF ATHLETICS AT YALE.

Year's Receipts Were $11,796.79 and Expenses $11,610.89.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 9.—The annual report of the Yale Field Association was made to-day by the Treasurer, Henry B. Sargent. The report shows a total expenditure of $11,610.89, and receipts of $11,796.79. The Yale Field has been so improved and remodeled since last year that the expenses are small in comparison with the results attained. The whole southeastern corner of the field has been leveled off and graded and made fit to be turned into almost any kind of a field that the college desires.

The greatest expense incurred by the management of the field is in the changing of the grandstands each Spring and Fall. Fully $3,500 is spent yearly in this removal of stands from the baseball to the football grounds and back again, and this might be saved if a permanent diamond and gridiron were laid out.

War Correspondent's Address.

Edward Marshall, the war correspondent who was shot through the spine during the Spanish-American war, last night addressed the Canadian Society at its monthly smoker in the Hotel Brevoort, Fifth Avenue and Eighth Street. Mr. Marshall is unable to stand and had to talk while seated. President Dr. Edward H. Kraus presided at the meeting.

YALE TEAM OVERTRAINED

Coaches Advise Light Practice Until Saturday's Game.

MEN WILL PROBABLY RECOVER

Several of the Disabled Men Back Again on the Field—The Line-Up Not Determined.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 9.—The practice at the Yale field to-day was extremely light in comparison to what it has been for the past few days. The trainers have notified the coaches that there are symptoms of overtraining and lighter work was suggested. The hard work of Tuesday and Wednesday has asserted itself in a few lame ankles and many bruises, but none is considered very serious. The practice to-morrow also will be very light in order to let the men recuperate for the game on Saturday with the Pennsylvania State College team.

Some of the best men on the 'Varsity squad show signs of overwork. Gould, the end, has a stiff knee, which prevented him from playing to-day, and Dupee limps about, but he punted and ran well to-day, notwithstanding his bad ankle. Both halfbacks Adams and Keane have slight scalp wounds, the result of sharp scrimmages. None of the injuries is serious, and a little rest is expected to bring the men about again. Cunha, the giant centre, was in the game to-day for the first time in several days. He played well and the trainers think he will be in condition for Saturday's game. Gordon Brown, the guard, was not used in the public practice to-day, but took part in the secret work. He is rapidly getting into trim after his slight indisposition.

Immediately after the secret practice to-day the centre and end men were coached in falling on the ball and in starting quickly after the ball was put in play, while the backs were instructed in catching punts. Cunha tried place kicking from the thirty-five-yard line with good results. The 'Varsity and scrub elevens played halves of fifteen minutes each, ten minutes shorter than usual. The 'Varsity lined up as follows: Ends, Winter and Hoppin; tackles, Allen and Stillman; guards, Olcott and Gile; centre, Cunha; quarter back, Finke; half backs, Keane and Sharpe, and full back, Dupee. The first half was given up to kicking and end plays. The work was very encouraging. The 'Varsity ends were down almost every time on Dupee's drives and downed the men in their tracks. Hoppin's left knee is all right again, and he was very fast to-day. Schweppe was out for a while, too, and did well. It was thought at one time that his lame shoulder was going to put him out of the game for good. Dupee and Keane had no trouble in gaining ten yards at a time around the scrub's ends.

Considerable attention was devoted by the coaches to Fred Allen, who filled left tackle. He had done excellent work all the week and will make Hale and Francis hustle to hold the position. The regular staff of coaches was on hand, with Rogers at the helm. No new coaches have arrived yet, but more are expected before the Harvard game. Yale's centre is now in quite satisfactory shape with Cunha, Olcott, and Brown. Stillman is playing hard foot-ball at right tackle. The backs are getting speedy, and are good ground gainers. There are plenty of candidates. Their great trouble is fumbling.

The Yale Alumni Weekly to-day publishes a signed review by Walter Camp, the Yale football authority, on the Yale University eleven, which is to meet Harvard next week and Princeton one week later. Mr. Camp, summing up the situation, writes as follows:

"The weaknesses of the individuals are known, and are not regarded as unconquerable. Their play is not yet up to that of Harvard, nor up to the standard of a veteran team, and so there is still much to do. The make-up of the eleven will be such that to beat it will mean a triumph and the work of whipping it a difficult undertaking."

CORNELL TEAM IS CRIPPLED.

Half Back Walbridge and His Substitute Both Suffer from Injuries.

ITHACA, Nov. 9.—Cornell will find herself crippled when her team lines up against Lafayette on Percy Field Saturday. In to-day's practice Otis, substitute left half back, twisted his knee, and the fact that it will be necessary to play him in place of Walbridge, the regular man, who is also on the hospital list, makes the situation gloomy. Lafayett's players will reach here to-morrow evening in the best of condition.

To-day's practice was unusually light, consisting wholly of signal work. Caldwell, Walbridge, and Alexander were absentees. The team's make-up follows: Duvall, left end; Folger, left tackle; Warner, left guard; Pierson, centre; Berry, right guard; Young, right tackle; Craig, right end; G. A. Young, quarter back; Otis, left half back, and Capt. Starbuck and Windsor, full backs.

HARVARD AT PRACTICE.

Freshmen Scored in 30 Seconds and Put the Men on Their Mettle.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 9.—To-day's practice for the 'Varsity took the form of a short game of ten and twelve minute halves with the freshmen. The freshmen scored in 30 seconds, but after that the 'Varsity was on its mettle, and, in addition to holding their opponents, scored five touchdowns. The preliminary work in kicking and signal work was generally listless. Boal, Burnett, and Campbell are still laid off, but Kendall was back on the eleven.

On the first play, 1903 returned the kick off to Daly, who fumbled the ball. Hersey secured it and ran fifty-five yards for a touchdown. Then the 'Varsity braced up and played fast football. End runs by Kendall and Parker carried the ball to the seven-yard line, and then Ellis scored a touchdown through centre. Stillman missed two goals on drop kicks.

In the second half a touchdown was scored in two plays by Kendall and Parker, who ran the ball from the middle of the field. Successful rushing by the 'Varsity and an exchange of kicks gave them the ball on the forty-three-yard line. Ellis again scored through centre. Stillman's good punting gave 1903 considerable advantage, but a wild pass over Stillman's head gave Donald a chance to score a fluke touchdown from the forty-yard line. The last touchdown was scored by Ellis, after some successful line bucking by the 'Varsity.

The play this afternoon showed that the first eleven backs are weak in catching punts. Parker missed three times, and Gierasch lost his head often. Ellis was irresistible as a line bucker. The freshmen did some excellent tackling, but the 'Varsity was weak in this respect. Stillman punted very well, sometimes covering a distance of sixty yards.

MICHIGANS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Men in Fine Condition for Saturday's Game—Two Men Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The University of Michigan football team arrived here at 7:30 o'clock to-night. There are twenty-four men in the party, including F. W. Henninger, coach, and Keene Fitzpatrick, trainer.

When the men arrived two of the players, Half Back McLean and Quarter Back Street, could not be found. It is believed that when the team changed cars at Bethlehem, Penn., these two men boarded a train for New York in mistake.

The players are a fine body of athletes, each man giving every indication that he possesses brawn and endurance. All the men appear to be in perfect condition, and the team will doubtless make a fine showing against Pennsylvania on Saturday. In answer to a question, Coach Henninger asserted that if Pennsylvania does not play a better game than she did against Chicago, Michigan will have a good chance to win.

The team is quartered at Bellevue villa, Wayne, a suburb of this city. The men will remain there until Saturday. To-morrow and Saturday they will engage in signal practice, but will do no hard work before the game.

Pennsylvania played a thirty-minute practice game against the "scrub" to-day, during which the 'Varsity scored two touchdowns. Outland and Coombs watched the practice from the side lines, but did not participate, neither having entirely recovered from injuries sustained in the game with Harvard. Woodley played at quarter, and gave the signals with considerable success. There was less fumbling than usual, and the team played a snappy game. The second touch-down was made on line plunges from Pennsylvania's five-yard line on five downs.

PRINCETON'S FINAL HARD PRACTICE

Prepares for the Game Against the Indians Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 9.—The Tigers took their last hard practice to-day before they meet the Indians in New York Saturday. The practice was behind closed doors. Poe and Palmer, the pigmy ends, did not get in the game to-day, and Harry Lathrop and Roper took their places. Lathrop showed his lack of practice, while Roper put up a very good game, seeming to have almost entirely overcome the nervousness that puts him so often offside. Hutchinson was in the game at quarter back. This means that he will be used for as much in the Indian game as he can stand.

"He is likely to help the team very much in running back punts, and will materially affect the gains which Hudson might otherwise make. Hillebrand did not play to-day. McCord and Levick, Knight and Kafer were used at half back and succeeded in scoring four touch-downs against the college eleven in thirty-five minutes' play. Wheeler and Mattis show wonderful improvement in line bucking.

The men are all in good physical condition, and there is a feeling prevalent that Princeton will not fail to win by a good score. To-morrow there will be practice, but no regular line-up.

INDIANS DO SECRET WORK.

Take Last Practice Before Meeting Tigers—Miller to Play End.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 9.—The Indians took their last secret practice this evening preparatory to Saturday's Princeton game, with the team in reasonably fair condition. They were handicapped by the absence of Redwater, the giant guard, and Artie Miller, late half back. The latter has experienced a transposition to the right end, which is thought by Warner to be a very desirable change, Miller having been slated for an end in September. He has been in the hospital all day undergoing treatment for a boil on his leg. Seneca, who will take his place as right half, is in perfect condition and is expected to work wonders.

Seneca comes from the line to make way for Schoulder, of whom Disciplinarian Thompson, in speaking this evening said: "Although he is just out of the hospital, if I had eleven others like him we could beat any team in the world." Thompson further says: "We intend to give Princeton a very hard fight."

The practice consisted mainly of line work, dummy tackling, and development of rapid plays, together with Warner's favorite tricks. The defensive work was perfect, the second team losing heavily on their own plays. Capt. Wheelock gains distance steadily in punting, along with Hudson in drop kicking.

The team will leave to-morrow noon for Princeton, where they will not practice preparatory to the game. A considerable delegation from the school will accompany them, and a large number of subs will be taken along to observe Princeton's work. The second team has been through a hard week's practice, and shows up fairly well. The probable line-up for Saturday's game as announced to-night is: Left end, Rogers; left tackle, Wheelock; left guard, Redwater; centre, Smith; right guard, Scott; right tackle, Schoulder; right end, Miller; quarter back, Hudson; left half back, Metoxen; right half back, Seneca; full back, Pierce.

COLUMBIA FOOTBALL PRACTIC

CUBAN CIVIL GOVERNMENT

The President Anxious to Establish It at Once.

ALL DEPENDS ON GEN. LUDLOW

The First Civil Governor May Be One of the Department Commanders—Gen. Wood the Favorite.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The first task to which the President will address himself now that the election is over, is the establishment of civil government in Cuba and Puerto Rico. He is displaying considerable impatience to have this work, which has been hanging fire so long, pushed through as soon as possible. The first step toward the establishment of civil government in Cuba is the completion of the census, and that, it is now expected, will be finished by the end of the month.

The President's desire is to have Cuban self-government in operation at once so that Congress may be enabled to observe its practical workings, and be aided thereby to frame laws for the permanent government of the island. Gen. J. P. Sanger will leave for Cuba on Saturday to observe the taking of the census. J. G. Rathbone, the Director of Posts for Cuba, has just arrived in Washington in response to a call from Postmaster General Smith, and Gen. William Ludlow has been summoned from Havana to confer with the President.

On the conference with Gen. Ludlow, more than on anything else, will depend the future of Cuba. It was given out some time ago that when the time for the establishment of civil government came Gen. Brooke would be sent for, but events since then have made it so clear that one of the department commanders may be better able to give information of value on the subject than the Governor General that Gen. Ludlow has been sent for in his place. The President himself is not quite convinced that the Cubans are yet ready for self-government, but some of the members of the Cabinet are, and if Gen. Ludlow supports them in that view the future of Cuba will be assured. The commander of the Department of Havana is an energetic officer, who has made a study of the island entirely apart from his official duties, and he is an authority on the subject. The measure of self-government which will be given to the Cubans apparently will depend on him.

In any event, the end of Brooke's term as Governor General is close at hand. The department commanders will remain for a while, to be ultimately superseded by Civil Governors, if the plan works well, but the Governor General will go. Nor is there any prospect that Brooke will exchange the Governor Generalship for the position of Civil Governor. That officer, it is understood, will be either Gen. Ludlow, Gen. Wood, or Gen. Wilson. Several of the Havana papers are demanding the appointment of Mr. Rathbone, and his appointment would give satisfaction to the Cubans, but it seems likely that the appointee will be one of the department commanders. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is also advocated for the post.

Cubans here, even of the agitator class, would find no fault with the appointment of Gen. Wood. He and Gen. Wilson have escaped the attacks which have been leveled at Gen. Brooke, and even at Gen. Ludlow. THE TIMES's correspondent recently asked two of the most violent of the Cuban agitators, editors of a paper which had to be suppressed by the American authorities, if there was any criticism whatever in their party of either Wood or Wilson. They reluctantly admitted that not even the independence party had found anything to quarrel with in the administration of Gen. Wood.

After the appointment of the Civil Governor a portion of the army will be withdrawn, but how large a portion has not been decided upon. The trouble with the appointment of one of the department commanders is that he would have to resign his commission. It is believed that Gen. Wood would be more likely to do this than the others, and this leads to the belief that he will be the appointee, although Gen. Lee's friends point to the fact that, as his is a commission in the volunteer army, it would be easier for him to resign than for the others. The Civil Governor will be divested, it is understood, of all military functions, except those which the Governor of a State exercises as the Commander in Chief. As it stands now, most of the office holders under the Cuban Government are Cubans, and the experiment will be a practical one in self-government. Gen. Ludlow has made all the municipal appointments in Havana, including the Mayor.

If Cuba does get self-government, it will be mainly due to Secretary Root. He has urged the substitution of civil for military government ever since he entered the Cabinet, and has been the prime mover in the cause of self-government.

When the case of Puerto Rico comes to be considered, it is believed that the appointment will go to Governor General Davis.

SPANISH DRY DOCK NOT WANTED.

Havana Structure Will Be Towed to Spain, as It Cannot Be Sold.

HAVANA, Nov. 9.—It seems that the syndicate of Vera Cruz merchants has decided not to take the floating dry dock owned by the Spanish Government. Capt. Peral of the Spanish Navy said that the dry dock had been offered three times for sale at auction, but without success.

The Spanish Government has decided to tow it to Spain, as the dry dock is worth about $500,000. Capt. Peral saw Governor General Brooke regarding the arrangements for the removal of the dry dock, and will probably leave with it before the end of the month.

HIGH-PRICED MEAT IN CUBA.

Press and Public Complain of the Cost of Beef.

HAVANA, Nov. 9.—The local papers are again exercised about the price of meat. Last month, they say, 35,000 head of cattle were imported, but there is no reduction in price. Many of the poor, they point out, cannot buy meat at all, owing to the high figures, as a good deal of the meat is sold at 40 cents a pound, whereas all could be sold at 15 cents a pound.

Mayor Lacoste says the trouble is due to the fact that, as soon as the heavy tax imposed by the Spanish Government on beef was removed, the importers made a ring, raising the price of live stock, and thus actually raising the price of beef. In his opinion, unless the municipality is prepared to supply the butchers with beef, there is no possible remedy.

The complaint of high prices is general throughout the greater part of the island. A large cattle importer asserts that the average price of live stock in Havana is about $10 per 100 pounds, and that the price of cattle has risen in Mexico, Columbia, and other countries from which cattle are imported. This dealer does not consider the retail price too high.

GEN. LUDLOW TALKS OF CUBA.

Illiteracy and Poverty the Great Drawbacks, but the Situation on the Whole Promising.

Gen. Ludlow, Military Governor of Havana, who was detained at Quarantine for two days after his arrival from Havana, was released yesterday and was brought up to the city on the Health Officer's boat Governor Flower, from which he was transferred to the Quartermaster's boat General Meigs, which landed him at the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street. He went at once to join his family in Flushing. He said last night that he was glad to get back for a short rest, and probably would remain at home as much as he could. He was in good health, but tired after the hard work of the last few months.

In discussing the condition of Havana and Cuba he said that he looked for great improvement in the condition of the city and the island within the next few years. He considered the greatest drawback to the improvement of the condition of the people their great illiteracy.

"The condition of the people is something awful in that respect," he said. "Eighty per cent. of the people are illiterate. The Spanish for three hundred years had an elaborate system of schools and academies. The theory of these was splendid, and had they done the work they were supposed to do things would have been different from what we found. Spanish theory and Spanish performance were radically different.

"Very little progress has been made by us as yet, for we have been too busy with other matters to give much attention to education. Still we have made a beginning, and in Havana there is now something of an approach to schools. What we need most is a system of industrial schools, in which the youths of the city and country can learn trades and occupations. The education of the children is another matter, as it must be started from infancy, but the boys now growing up must be taught something useful, in order that they may earn their living. It is too late to start them on a thorough course of education.

"The condition of Cuba to-day is bad, but it is better than when we took hold. When Cuba passed into our care the sugar plantations had been idle for years, the plants were destroyed, the people sick and starved. The rich residents of the island were and still are badly off. They have wealth, but it is all tied up in the land, which for years was rendered valueless because of the disturbed condition of the country. They have the land, but no money, and have not been able to go ahead and start up again. The tobacco industry is looking up, but the prosecution of that does not require large amounts of money, as does the sugar industry.

"What Cuba needs now is capital, and the world's money will not be invested in Cuba until the world is certain that it will be protected by the United States. That the world has been slow to believe. What is feared is a shotgun republic. The capitalists fear that money invested in Cuba will be as uncertainly guarded as that invested in South American republics, where revolutions occur so often. The world fears that when the United States leaves Cuba the Government it establishes there will be overthrown and that revolutions will occur.

"This will not be the case. The United States will wait until a government is firmly established in the island. This is not to be accomplished in a day, but it will be accomplished and Cuba, when her own government is established, will have a permanent one. The intelligent people of Cuba are taking a great interest in our Government and our ways, and are trying to fit themselves to take up the burden of government. Like the educational matter, it will be a long time before the Cubans are entirely fitted for self-government, but they are doing their best and are making good progress.

"The belief that there is a large lawless element in Cuba is an error. There is no more lawlessness to-day in Cuba than anywhere else. There are, of course, lawless persons, but they will be restrained or exterminated. I never heard of a negro being burned at the stake in Cuba, nor have I heard of any lynching bees. The bulk of the people are law-abiding and industrious. In the past their chances of exertion have been limited. Every step that opens up something new is a step in advance. The people take kindly to improvements, and things that are commonplace here at home are novel in Cuba. Once let Cuba become prosperous, the people who have undergone so much in the past will become contented and the old restlessness will pass.

"The Spanish residents are a good class. Many Spanish are coming into the island. They are the class that will benefit the island, for they are the laboring class. With the old political causes of bitterness between the Cubans and Spanish wiped out, there will be no trouble between the races. The Spaniard who works and adds to the wealth of Cuba is a gain; it was the other class of Spanish that ruined the island and caused the bitterness.

"There have been some who clamored for an immediate government of their own, but the more intelligent of these have long since realized that our conception of the task that we took up was better than theirs, and these people are the ones who now want us to remain until the time comes when there will be no danger of Cuba's being unable to stand alone. The work of organizing a government is going on as rapidly as may be. It will not be long before the whole island will be covered, and in every portion the Cubans will be receiving lessons in a practical way. In Havana the government is now well established and working most smoothly. It has been our policy to withdraw, whenever possible, the military control, but not the supervision and aid.

"As to Havana's condition, there is a misconception. The city has never been as badly off as some other cities on the island. To-day it is in as good condition as can be, but not so good as it will be in the future. Its health to-day is as good as that of Washington or New Orleans. When we took hold the death rate was something frightful. We have reduced it by one-half and more. We have on an average inspected 150 buildings a week, and in a great number of these there was a lot of matter to be removed. This does not refer to the houses of the lower classes, but to the stores and homes of shopkeepers and merchants. They did not take kindly to our methods at first, but now see the benefits."

TASK OF MOVING THE ARMIES.

Quartermaster General Tells of the Work of Transporting Troops to and from the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The report of Quartermaster General Luddington, made public by the War Department to-day, shows an immense amount of work accomplished by this department in connection with the military operations of the past year. This included the organization of a great transport fleet, the moving of two armies to the Philippines, in addition to the troops transported to Cuba and Puerto Rico, the repatriation of over 55,000 Spanish soldiers from the various islands captured, the care and transportation of the immense quantities of animals and supplies necessary for the support of our own soldiers, and the disinterment and return to the United States of over 1,100 soldiers and civilians who died in the Government service in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines.

Gen. Luddington gives a list of thirty-seven vessels now included in the transport fleet. During the fiscal year these vessels have carried 202,587 persons between Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, and the United States. All this has been accomplished without the loss of a single life through accident. There have been carried 27,353 animals and 86,150 tons of freight.

The work of sanitation and reconstruction accomplished in Cuba and Puerto Rico has been immense. It has included the construction of water works, the rebuilding and purifying of barracks, and the building of wharves and cleaning of whole towns and cities.

In the Philippines two distinct armies have been landed and one returned to the United States. The handling of this great force has been accomplished with small delay in the face of great natural obstacles, lack of wharves and landing facilities, and in the presence, in many cases, of hostile natives and armed Spaniards. Since the occupation of Luzon and the adjacent islands the same work of building and sanitation has been prosecuted as in Cuba and Porto Rico. In addition to distilling plants for water and mechanical devices for coaling ships, the department has begun the installation of a refrigerating plant at Manila with a capacity of forty tons of ice a day and containing 1,650 tons of perishable provisions. Material has been forwarded from the United States for a bridge over the Pasig River, and the railroad has been repaired and operated over such parts of the line as are in the hands of the American forces.

A total of 1,124 bodies of soldiers and others dying abroad have been returned to the United States from Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and Hawaii. Many of them were returned to their friends at the expense of the Government, and the remainder were interred in national cemeteries. This has been a labor of great difficulty, but a large number of the remains have been identified and many pieces of property belonging to the deceased have been recovered, marked, and returned to friends and relatives, or are being held at present in the department awaiting reclamation by those entitled to them.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Caesar and the Uncas have sailed from St. Thomas for San Juan.

The Adams has arrived at Port Townsend, Washington.

The Marietta has sailed from Gibraltar for Port Said on her way to Manila.

The Yankton has arrived at Port Royal.

The Michigan has gone into Winter quarters at Erie, Penn.

Will Launch Torpedo Boat Here.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles Seabury & Co. (consolidated) of Morris Heights, N. Y., have informed the Navy Department that they propose to launch the torpedo boat Bailey at their works at noon on Dec. 5. Miss Florence Beekman Bailey, daughter of Mr. Edward S. Bailey of New York, and granddaugter of the late Rear Admiral Bailey, U. S. N., for whom the vessel is named, will act as sponsor at the launching.

The Marblehead Sent to Costa Rica.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Marblehead has sailed from Acapulco for San Juan, Costa Rica. At that point she will be within cable reach should the revolution in Colombia require sudden movement.

NEED FOR COALING STATIONS.

Admiral Bradford Says that the Navy Would Be Badly Handicapped in War as a Consequence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The urgent necessity of adequate coaling stations for our warships is dwelt upon by Rear Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Equipment, in his report to the Secretary of the Navy. He relates the difficulties encountered during the war with Spain in securing coal, transporting it, and getting it aboard the ships. While these efforts were successful, the Admiral says it was due almost entirely to the near proximity of the theatre of war to our own coast. Admiral Bradford says that a United States fleet, if called upon to act at any point across the Atlantic, must encounter even greater difficulties than were found by Admiral Cervera.

"As a matter of fact," continues Admiral Bradford, "it may be stated without fear of contradiction that at present it would be impossible for a United States fleet to carry on active operations during a war anywhere about the coast of Europe, Africa, a large portion of Asia, and South America, for want of coal.

"This country has assumed a position of great responsibility in connection with the maintenance of the sovereignty of the territory of the South American republics against any aggression on the part of a European nation, yet there is not a single port where coal or supplies may be obtained in time of war by a United States ship anywhere on the eastern or western coast of South America.

"In the West Indies and the Pacific Ocean we are now somewhat better off. It is of paramount importance, however, to establish a coal depot on each side of the Isthmus of Panama, near the termini of the Isthmian Canal.

The report says, in discussing "strategic positions," that coaling stations should be established near the Yucatan Passage, the Windward Passage Monao Passage, and Virgin Passage, all being important strategic locations. The importance of a coaling station on each side of the Isthmus of Panama cannot be overestimated.

Guam, it is stated, probably will in the near future be a cable station, and it is proposed to store 10,000 tons of coal there.

In the survey of the Pacific cablo route, two huge obstacles were encountered, one a submarine mountain lying between the Midway Islands and Guam; the second, the deepest submarine abyss yet found in the world, about 500 miles east of Guam, and sinking more than 4,900 fathoms. The soundings from Honolulu to Guam have shown the route to be entirely practicable. A branch will run from Guam to Japan.

STABBED HIS SON BY MISTAKE.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Ky., Nov. 9.—Sam Brock, an aged farmer living near Owenton, last night mistook his son for a burglar and stabbed him, inflicting a wound from which he died. Brock has disappeared, and it is feared he has committed suicide. He went to his home rather late, and, finding the window up, supposed burglars were in the house. He entered in the dark and attacked his son before he recognized him.

Marriage Announced After Two Years.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 9.—Frank L. Jones, president of the Monarch Printing Company of this city, and Miss Kate A. Read of Blairstown, Penn., were married two years ago, but this fact did not become known even to their most intimate friends until to-day. The couple decline to tell why they kept their nuptials secret for so long a time. They are about to commence housekeeping on West Sixth Street, this city.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:42	Sun sets...4:47	Moon sets.....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook.....	Gov. Isl'd..12:59	H. Gate....2:55
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:41	Gov. Isl'd...1:17	H. Gate....3:13

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arkadia, San Juan, &c.	10:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Barranquilla, Bremen	.....	Noon
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Robat, Havana	.....	1:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, NOV. 11.		
Alene, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Chateau Yquem, Naples	.....	.....
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lauenburg, Nuevitas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Patricio, Hamburg	.....	11:00 A. M.
Ravensdale, Progreso	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Thingvalla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	8:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Grecian Prince, La Plata	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Talisman, Guadalupe, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
SUNDAY, NOV. 12.		
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian colonies, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. $28 and up to Nov. $11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, Australia, (except West Australia and closed mails for New Zealand,) and Fiji Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $12 for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $25, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 10.

British King, Antwerp Oct. 21.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Nov. 7.
El Mar, New Orleans, Nov. 4.
Francisco, Hull, Oct. 28.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Nov. 2.
Genesee, London, Oct. 23.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Oct. 30.
Hildur, Curacao, Nov. 2.
King Bleddyn, Gibraltar, Oct. 24.
Ontario, Hull, Oct. 28.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Oct. 26.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Oct. 28.
Wooloomooloo, Havre, Oct. 26.

SATURDAY, NOV. 11.

Comanche, Jacksonville, Nov. 8.
Cuvier, Liverpool, Oct. 28.
Lucania, Liverpool, Nov. 4.
Montcalm, London, Oct. 30.
New York, Southampton, Nov. 4.
Orwell, Gibraltar, Oct. 28.

SUNDAY, NOV. 12.

La Gascogne, Havre, Nov. 4.
San Marcos, Galveston, Nov. 5.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Nov. 2.

MONDAY, NOV. 13.

El Norte, New Orleans, Nov. 7.
Manitou, London, Nov. 2.

TUESDAY, NOV. 14.

Alleghany, Port Limon, Nov. 7.
Georgic, Liverpool, Nov. 4.
Kentucky, Dartmouth, Nov. 1.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Nov. 8.
Wells City, Swansea, Oct. 31.
Westernland, Antwerp, Nov. 4.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15.

Majestic, Liverpool, Nov. 8.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, Nov. 3.
Tartar Prince, Gibraltar, Nov. 1.
Thornley, Hamburg, Nov. 1.
Werra, Gibraltar, Nov. 5.

Arrived.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Wadsworth, Glasgow, Oct. 26, and Moville 27, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:40 A. M.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool, Oct. 28, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Anchored outside the Bar at 12:54 A. M.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Christoffers, Bremen Nov. 1, and Southampton 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

SS Veritas, (Nor.,) Falsen, Havana Oct. 21, and Key West Nov. 4, in ballast to W. H. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS Manhanset, (Br.,) Walker, from Swansea Oct. 24, in ballast to T. Hogan & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville Nov. 5, and Charleston 7, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Konigen Luise, (Ger.,) Reimkasten, Bremen Oct. 20, and Southampton Oct. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:42 A. M.

SS Bastry, (Br.,) Carr, Passedereang Aug. 21, Padang 26th, Perim Sept. 24, Suez Oct. 2, Port said 4th, Gibraltar 16th, and Delaware Breakwater Nov. 8, with sugar to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS India, (Ger.,) Hinsch, Cienfuegos, Nov. 1, in ballast to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS El Paso, Boyd, New Orleans Nov. 3, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Jamestown, Davis, Norfolk and Newport News with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Trave, (Ger.) Christoffers, Bremen Oct. 31, and Southampton Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. East of Fire Island at 7:55 P. M.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Bence, Antwerp Oct. 28, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7:55 A. M.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Layland, London Oct. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:20 A. M.

Sailed.

SS Ataka, (Br.,) New Orleans.
SS America, (Nor.,) Port Antonio.
SS Kaiser Friedrich, (Ger.,) Hamburg via Cherbourg and Southampton.
SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Havre.
SS Cyprian Prince, (Br.,) Santos.
SS Holbein, (Br.,) Manchester.
SS Comal, Galveston.
SS Hamilton, Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Chateau Lafite, (Fr.,) Pauillac, &c.
SS Saratoga, Nassau, &c.
SS El Monte, New Orleans.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, from New York, arr. at Bristol today.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from New York for Genoa, arr. at Naples to-day and proceeded.

SS Bernard, (Br.,) Capt. Evans, sld. from Para for New York Nov. 6.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Whyte, sld. from Liverpool for New York yesterday.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown to-day.

SS Genista, (Br.,) Capt. Hearn, from Barbados for New York, arr. at Demerara Nov. 7.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Butz, from New York, arr. at Amsterdam to-day.

SS Lacroma, (Aust.,) Capt. Cercich, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Falls of Keltie, (Br.,) Capt. Barr, from Calcutta for New York, sld. from Algiers Nov. 4.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, for New York, sld. from Genoa Nov. 4.

SS Holias, (Ger.,) Capt. Jansen, from New York via St. Michael, passed Dover to-day.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Walton, from New York, arr. to-day.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New York via Madeira for Trieste, arr. at Oran yesterday.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, sld. from Rotterdam for New York to-day.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Griffin, sld. from Dundee for New York to-day.

SS Mayfield, (Br.,) Capt. McDonald, sld. from Bazoun for New York Nov. 7.

SS Advance, from New York, arr. at Colon yesterday.

SS Allianca sld. from Colon for New York yesterday.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, New York for Liverpool, passed Crookhaven at 6:05 A. M. 10th.

Spoken.

Bark Lota, (Br.,) Capt. Nash, from New York for Sydney, N. S. W., was spoken Oct. 19 in lattitude 34, longitude 37.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Nov. 9, 9:30 P. M.—Wind west, light; clear.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Supreme Court of the United States:

248—William Crawford, appellant, vs. William L. Hubbell, Treasurer of Adams Express Company.—Argument continued by Charles Steele and C. B. Alexander for the appellee, and concluded by Allen Wood for the appellant.

220—American Express Company, plaintiff in error, vs. F. A. Maynard, Attorney General ex rel. George F. Moore et al.—Argued by Lewis Cass Ledyard for the plaintiff in error, and by C. E. Warner for the defendants in error.

186—W. B. Austin, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Tennessee.—Argument commenced by W. W. Fuller for the plaintiff in error.

Call for Friday: 186, 232, 268, 43, 26, 4, 6, 48, 79, 50.

Calendars for Friday, Nov. 10.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

37—Erie R. R. vs. Ferguson. St. Louis.
38—Met. St. Ry. vs. Gumby.
42—Koscherak vs. U. S.
43—Hewlett vs. Burrell.
44—Wardropper vs. City of Portsmouth.
45—Union Memorial Ins. Co. vs. Chicago.
46—Fosbinder vs. same.
47—Benedict vs. City of New York.
48—In re Pilmpton, Cowan & Co.
49—Wade vs. Swartz.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Lalance & Grosjean vs. Haberman.
2—Same vs. Matthai.
3—Fayerweather vs. United Dr. Beef Co.
4—Campbell vs. Mayor, &c.
5—Same vs. same.
6—Laber Pub. Co. vs. Int. Cable D. Co.
7—Gebest vs. Dunne & Reilly.
8—Franklyn Nat. Bank vs. James.
Cases notlced.
9—La Republique, &c., vs. Hegeman & Co.
10—Bloomberg vs. Freeman.
11—Hawcrth vs. Stark.
12—Chappell vs. Fidelity & Dep. Co.
13—Roche vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
14—Van Den Deirsch vs. Rohrig.
15—Union Memorial Ins. Co. vs. Chicago.
16—Fosbinder vs. same.
17—Benedict vs. City of New York.
18—In re Pilmpton, Cowan & Co.
19—Wilson vs. Knox.
20—Stemmler vs. Mayor, &c.
21—O'Connell vs. City Trust, &c., Co. of Philadelphia.
24—Jones vs. Reilly.
30—Paul vs. City of New York.
31—Martin vs. Aluminum Compound Plate Co.
32—Morse vs. Press Pub. Co.
33—Gilbert vs. Finch.
34—Van Den Deirsch vs. Rohrig.
37—In re Renville.
38—Fox vs. Mayo.
39—D. M. Koehler & Sons Co. vs. Boylan.
40—Westheimer vs. Mussliner.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

Equity.

54—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Mischke.
55—Same vs. Int. Co.
63—Same vs. Am. Unhairing Co.
70—Middletown Nat. Bk. vs. Toledo & Ann Arbor Railway.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

In admiralty.

201—Williamson vs. Tug W. J. McCaldin.
202—Leach vs. SS. Florence.
204—N. J. D. D., &c., Co. vs. Morse Iron Works.
205—Hughes vs. Tug Municipal.
206—Hastorf vs. Tug. C. Runyon.
207—Bliven vs. SS. Florence.
208—M. & C. Dredging Co. vs. City of N. Y.
209—Pratt vs. Barge David Anderson.
210—Gammons vs. SS. St. Cuthbert.
211—Jacobson vs. same.
212—Swan vs. H. A. Stone Supply Co.
213—Beadle vs. Tug Ashbourne.
214—Cowen vs. N. Y. Sugar Ref. Co.
215—Milliken vs. Scows Boaz and Arizona.
216—Newbury vs. Tugs Transfer No. 9 et al.
217—Cleve Steel Canalboat Co. vs. Ferryboat Republic.
218—McWilliams vs. Tugs Maunie and Lamberton.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and O'Brien, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Motions.

1—Mehrtach vs. Mayor, &c.
2—Mulford vs. Cram.
3—Stapleton vs. Met. St. Ry.
4—Appleby vs. Sewards
5—People, &c., vs. Koerner.
6—Pierson vs. Jackman.
7—Robertson vs. Oppenheim.
8—Davies vs. United Portable Hoisting Engineers.
9—Kolb vs. Davis.
10—De Hierapolis vs. Reilly.
11—Gilbert vs. Warren.
12—Raegener vs. Willard.
13—Socialistic Co-op. P. Ass'n vs. Kuhn.
14—People, &c., vs. Molineux.
15—In re Gorman.
16—Hennessy vs. Goldberg.
17—Gannon vs. McGanire.
18—Matter of Colonial Park.
19—In re Morton Trust Co.
20—In re City Trust Co.
21—Baumin vs. Goldberg
Non-enumerated motions.
1—Smith vs. Will & Baumer Co.
4—Hawkins vs. Pakas.
5—Sutphen vs. Feltner.
6—Umfreville vs. Man. Railway.
8—Sproull vs. Star Co.
9—Cantor vs. Roessel.
11—Brennan vs. Gale.
12—In re Straus.
13—R. C. Church of St. James vs. Dalton.
14—Barone vs. O'Leary.
15—Speare vs. Troy Laundry M. Co.
17—Smith vs. Doyle.
18—Chamberlain vs. Knox.
19—Wilson vs. Knox.
20—Stemmler vs. Mayor, &c.
22—O'Connell vs. City Trust, &c., Co. of Philadelphia.
24—Jones vs. Reilly.
30—Paul vs. City of New York.
31—Martin vs. Aluminum Compound Plate Co.
32—Morse vs. Press Pub. Co.
33—Gilbert vs. Finch.
34—Van Den Deirsch vs. Rohrig.
37—In re Renville.
38—Fox vs. Mayo.
39—D. M. Koehler & Sons Co. vs. Boylan.
40—Westheimer vs. Mussliner.

SUPREME COURT—Apellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Potter vs. Wilbur.
2—Harrison vs. Bonnell
3—Lawrence vs. Mayor, &c.
4—McCollough vs. same
5—Harrison vs. Chatham Nat. Bank.
6—Harrison vs. Western Nat. Bank.
7—Carlucci vs. Bach.
8—McKean vs. Tradesmen's Nat. Bank.
9—Williams vs. Bradford.
10—Fischer vs. Jackson.
11—Tracy vs. Frey.
12—Golante vs. Golante.
13—Cutolo vs. Cutolo.
14—Guidet vs. Loughran
15—Levy vs. Levy.
16—Matter of Hulbert Bros. & Co.
17—Stern vs. Doheny.
18—Kubischta vs. Kubischta.
19—Watertown Paper Co. vs. Place.
20—Wahrenberger vs. P. W. Cottrell Co.
21—Halpert vs. Halpert.
22—Borchardt vs. Pisek.
23—Matter of E. 131st St
24—Clark vs. Hall.
25—Cutting vs. Cutting.
26—Matter of Lincoln Fire Ins. Co.
27—Matter of Excelsior Elec. Co.
28—Taylor vs. Taylor.
29—Wagner Co. vs. Dankelman.
30—Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. vs. same.
31—Hirsh vs. same.
32—Strahan vs. Feitner.
33—Greenblatt vs. Greenblatt.
34—Shepard vs. Met. El. Ry.
35—Barber Asphalt Paving Co.
36—Forst vs. Beck.
37—Winkler vs. Bien.
38—McLaughlin vs. Broadbelt.
39—Zindler vs. Jacobs.
40—Panzella vs. Panzella.
41—Gray vs. York.
42—King vs. King.
43—Raphael vs. Cohn.
44—O'Leary vs. Candee.
45—Browne vs. Bailey.
46—Pike vs. Pike.
47—Matter of Canal Place.
48—Greenberg vs. Murray.
49—Baron vs. Baron.
50—Watson vs. Noblet.
51—Hillin-Bearhope Co. vs. Isham.
52—Kinkelin vs. Stretz.
53—Burch vs. Arkush.
54—Wilcox vs. Munday.
55—Frost vs. Horton.
56—Nichols vs. Dinkelman.
57—Schnur vs. Kaufman.
58—Sparrow vs. Sparrow
59—Atlantic Trust Co. vs. Thompson.
60—Riker vs Collateral Loan Assn.
61—Blum vs. Friedman.
62—People, &c. vs. Koerner.
63—Sheehan vs. Sheehan
64—Shuch vs. Rosen.
65—Buckley vs. Sletz.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.

1—In re E. 157th St.
2—In re St. Ann's Ave.
3—In re Belmont St.
4—In re Public Pl. at 142d St.
5—In re Van Courtlandt Av.
6—In re E. 131st St.
7—In re Valentine Ave.
8—In re E. 165th St.
9—In re Court House Site.
10—Wood vs. Sedgwick.
11—Roosevelt vs. Carow.
12—Patterson vs. McGovern.
13—Earley vs. Earley.
14—Gibson vs. Gibson. Demurrers.
1144—Federico vs. Bernheimer.
1162—Mendoza vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1163—Crinnion vs. Manuel Knauth Co.
1117—Morgan vs. Bucki. Preferred Causes.
4067—Gilbert vs. Bentkowski.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and Fact.

3724—Meyer vs. Clinton Bank.
2244—Am. Forcite Powder, &c., Co. vs. Mayor, &c.
1211—Rodgers vs. same.
2884—Tekulsky vs. Met. St. Ry.
3753—Smith vs. Keteltas
3933—Pozzo vs. White.
2937—Van den Driesch vs. Rohrig.
3942—Monjo vs. Wildmayer.
3695—Bates vs. Virolet.
3873—Bowery Bank vs. Bernstein.
2806—Lauferty vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Assn.
3692—Okelind vs. Okelind.
3490—Caldwell vs. Walter.
1476—Newell vs. Newell.
2506—Logan vs. Moore.
3844—Clauss vs. Daly.
3546—Thomas vs. Thomas.
3974—Grieff vs. Grieff.
3690—Bache vs. Steinfeld.
3757—Treask vs. Sturgis
3772—Poerschke vs. Hoellener.
3803—Haight vs. Haight
3855—Carmody vs. Carmody.
3180

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
HOFFMAN HOUSE.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY:
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Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Astor Place Bank,
Broadway & Spring St. Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank, Queens County Bank,
72d St & Columbus Ave. Borough of Queens.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 66 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,
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Members New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.
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Investment Securities
PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTION TO
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New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

HAVEN & STOUT
Bankers and Brokers.
1 Nassau Street. Cor. Wall St.
Members of
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange,
N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices:
302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

TUNSTALL & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
52 BROADWAY.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
Market Letter on Application.
Telephone 1492 and 830 Broad.

FINANCIAL.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER 18 Wall St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

23 Wall Street,
New York, October 12, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
(DATED JULY 1, 1887):

Referring to our notice of December 14, 1898, we have to announce that holders of more than 80 per cent. in amount of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited these bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said notice.

We have further to announce that we have made arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company prior to December 14, 1899, they undertake to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds. If no Plan shall have been issued by that date, the foregoing arrangements will continue in force thereafter until said Reorganization Managers terminate the same by notice to us.

If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash, (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issuance of the Plan,) said Reorganization Managers further agree that, at any time prior to December 14, 1899, (and also thereafter until notice from them to us,) such holder may present his receipt or certificate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate properly indorsed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
EASTERN DIVISION
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Texas and Pacific Railway Co., DATED MAY 15TH, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas and Pacific Railway Company First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds, secured by mortgage dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for payment in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the Mortgage. The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1900, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease:

48	861	1537	1998	2442	3055	3512
59	872	1604	2005	2500	3087	3529
102	910	1618	2044	2570	3106	3593
135	972	1648	2104	2637	3114	3603
149	1035	1649	2132	2675	3135	3616
153	1194	1688	2148	2750	3272	3630
188	1242	1718	2154	2759	3276	3723
231	1290	1743	2173	2850	3305	3779
376	1439	1783	2192	2858	3306	3874
403	1441	1797	2207	2866	3322	3919
576	1446	1822	2216	2886	3364	3981
599	1457	1851	2225	2921	3369	3992
640	1475	1924	2242	2944	3423	4036
662	1491	1962	2263	2946	3476	4078
702	1536	1972	2365	2985	3498	4129

GEORGE D. KRUMBHAAR, C. D. SATTERLEE, } Trustees.
New York, October 2d, 1899.

Produce Exchange Trust Co.,
STANDARD OIL BLDG., 26 B'WAY, N. Y. CITY.
Cash Capital $2,500,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits . $2,630,334
TURNER A. BEALL, President.
EDWIN GOULD, THOMAS A. McINTYRE, } Vice Presidents.
S. D. SCUDDER,
S. L. CHAMBERLAINE, Sec'y and Treas.
WILLIAM M. LAWS, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. H. S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, October 11, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending December 1, 1899, the same to be paid December 5, 1899, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on November 10, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on November 10, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on November 24, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, October 11, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on November 10, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on November 24, 1899.

On December 5, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office of the
American Express Company,
65 BROADWAY.
New York, Nov. 6th, 1899.

RESOLVED, that a dividend of three dollars ($3.00) per share be and is hereby declared upon the shares of the Company, payable at the Office of the Treasurer of the Company, in the City of New York, on and after the 2d day of January, 1900, to shareholders thereof as their names may appear upon its books at the close of business, November 30, 1899.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS. G. CLARK, Treasurer.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO.
(of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on November 25th, 1899.

The transfer books will close in New York, on November 11th, 1899, at noon, and will reopen November 27th, 1899, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.,
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1899.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. has been declared, payable November 15th, 1899, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the Transfer Books at 3 P. M. on November 10th. The books will be open at 10 A. M. on November 15th, 1899.

MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

NORTH STAR MINES COMPANY,
18 Wall St.,
New York, Nov. 8, 1899.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.

A dividend ($50,000) of twenty cents per share of the capital stock of the North Star Mines Company has this day been declared, payable Nov. 20, to stockholders of record Nov. 15.

W. D. PAGAN, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1899.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Nov. 10, 1899, to the morning of Dec. 4, 1899 W. L. HUBBELL, Trea.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 9	666,360
To date this year	145,552,700
Corresponding date last year	92,056,885

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 9	$2,596,000
To date this year	$756,627,970
Corresponding date last year	$112,125,400

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 6@16 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malt. pf	2¾	Col. F. & I. pf	2⅞
Am. Spirits	½	General Electric	1½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	Fitts. & W. pf., t. r.	1
Am. Steel Hoop	1¼	Silver bull. cfs.	½
C., L. & W. pf.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	⅝	Long Island	4
Am. Ice	¾	Louis. & Nash.	1¼
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	¾	Manhattan Con.	1¾
Am. Sugar	2⅛	Met. Street Railway	1½
Am. Tobacco	1¾	Mexican Central	½
At., T. & S. F.	½	Minn. & St. L.	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Mo., K. & T.	⅞
Anaconda Copper	1	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	¾
Balt. & Ohio	1⅜	Missouri Pacific	⅞
B'klyn Rapid Transit	1½	Nat. Steel	½
Ches. & Ohio	¾	Nat. Starch	½
Chi., B. & Q.	1½	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	5
Chi. & East. Ill.	2½	N. J. Central	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅝	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	1	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	Norf. & West	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Pacific Coast	1¼
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	½	Pacific Mail	1⅛
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅝	Penn. R. R.	⅜
Col. Mid. pf.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Col. South. 1st pf.	¾	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	4⅜
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	Pressed Steel Car.	½
Consol. Gas	2½	Reading	⅝
Cont. Tobacco	1⅜	Reading 1st pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	2⅝	Reading 2d pf.	1
Del., L. & West.	1	Republic Steel	1½
Den. & Rio Grande	½	St. L. & S. F.	½
D. & Rio Grande pf.	1½	Southern Pacific	1½
Erie 1st pf.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	⅞
Erie 2d pf.	1	Stand. R. & T.	1¾
Evans. & T. H.	¾	Texas & Pacific	½
Federal Steel	1	Third Avenue	3½
Glucose Sugar	¾	Union Pacific	½
Great North. pf.	⅞	Union Pacific pf.	¾
Hocking Valley pf.	½	U. S. Leather	5
Illinois Central	1	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Int. Paper	¾	Wheel. & L. E.	¾
Int. Paper pf.	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Iowa Cent. pf.	1½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Kingston & Pemb.	1½	Wis. Central	⅝
Laclede Gas	1⅛		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

C., B. & Q. conv. 5s.	1¾	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	2½
Chi. R. I. & Pac. 5s.	1	Peo. & East. inc.	2½
Hous. & Texas 4s.	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1

There were no advances.

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Money-market conditions grow somewhat more agreeable, but Stock Exchange sentiment did not yesterday reflect such improvement. Throughout most of the day quotations were distinctly weak. Again Leather Trust common stock disported sensationally. Its record, though, was not quite so bad as on the day before, for while the decline of Wednesday was 12 points, yesterday's was only 11. As on Wednesday, a rally in Leather quotations came at the end of business, about half of the earlier loss being recovered. And, quite as usual, Wall Street was deluged with "tips," "points," and "inside information," suggesting a score of reasons why the public should forthwith load up with this stock, which, after hanging for years at from $6 to $10 per share, has recently been swung above 40. Small indication, though, appears of public foolishness in this direction.

It is stated semi-officially that the Governors of the Stock Exchange will not at present investigate the Leather Trust stock performances.

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Though in banking circles it is recognized and declared that material improvement shows in underlying money market conditions, observers of superficial features of the situation see little that is newly inspiriting. What is more encouraging than anything else shows in the time-money market, where is disclosed a larger volume of available funds at rates lower than have been quoted recently. Call loans on collateral are apparently no more in request in banking circles than has been the rule for the last thirty days. Bankers seem to be developing a fondness for phraseology wherein they classify commercial interests, mercantile, and manufacturing enterprise, as "legitimate," in contra-distinction from Stock Exchange business. And a curious sound such terminology has for a veteran—curious from money lenders, with whom sentimentalism has never hitherto been capitalized.

The truth is that the bigger banks of New York, thanks to skill and shrewdness and far-sightedness, have been this year able to make loans on time in volume unprecedented and at rates from 30 to 50 per cent. higher than could be surely commanded in seasons past, and the banks of New York will earn, consequently, larger dividends than hitherto. Critics who talk of bank conspiracies talk foolishness; but out of conditions such as have prevailed during the past three months the New York banker has been able at least to find some profit in being wide awake.

But the market for time funds for long terms slackens naturally now, and—quoting important bankers themselves—"the backbone of stringency can be considered broken." As time rates ease perceptibly, so call rates are bound to follow. This sentiment was summarized yesterday by the head of a great National bank as follows: "A fortnight hence Wall Street will be wondering why in the world it did any money market worrying at all."

THE EFFECT IF CALL LOANS SHOULD BE TAXED.

[By a Special Contributor.]

There would have been a sense of relief in the money market at the suspension of the order of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for collecting a tax upon pledges for the security of call loans—pending the Attorney General's examination of the legal question—if it had been conceivable that such an order would be executed. It was not believed that more than sixteen months after the revenue law took effect such an alarming construction of one of its provisions would be suddenly put in operation to aggravate the condition of the loan market. While there is now a confident feeling that, with a practical banker at the head of the Treasury Department, no such disturbing action will be taken, it is worth while to consider what the effect of such an ill-advised tax would be.

The law provides that any pledge of property, "real or personal, heritable or movable, whatsoever," which is made the security for "the payment of any definite and certain sum of money lent at the time or previously due and owing and forborne to be paid," shall be subject to specified rates of tax according to the amount of the loan, to be liquidated by the use of adhesive stamps. By strict technical construction, this would seem to apply to collateral pledged to secure loans of money subject to call; and, though no "document" or "instrument" is passed as an evidence of the debt in each case, to which a stamp may be attached, but such transactions go on under a general continuing agreement between lender and borrower, that might be construed as an evasion and an evidence of each transfer required. The Revenue act of last year was framed and passed with some haste, and it is not likely that the application of this provision to call loans was contemplated or thought of at the time, and considering the practical effect of such application it is reasonable to expect that it will be construed according to its intent rather than a strained technical meaning.

It is the practically unanimous testimony of bankers and brokers, of lenders and borrowers, that if such a tax should be actually imposed and collected it would put a stop to call loans. A considerable proportion of these, which meet a sudden demand for funds, stand only for a day, and the bulk of them for only two or three days, and the tax would be much heavier than the ordinary interest charge. It has been calculated that on the average it would be nearly equivalent to 18 per cent. per annum on the loans. The occasional high rates for money on call are liable to give an exaggerated impression of the profit of this kind of lending. These high rates are exceptional and temporary, and when accepted in emergencies are speedily adjusted to a lower level if the loans stand over the day. Ordinarily the banks derive a lower rate from money loaned subject to call than from that loaned on time, rather than a higher one.

The importance of having a goodly share of the loanable funds where they can be peremptorily called in is greater than may appear on the surface. It is not merely a means of accommodating brokers and speculators, and others who are in daily need of borrowing for immediate and temporary use, important as that may be, but it affords the readiest and most effective defense for the bank reserves. These have to be maintained at 25 per cent. of the deposits; and with time loans maturing irregularly in amount and in time, they must be guarded by a liberal margin of ready money. Most banks calculate upon keeping at command from 15 to 20 per cent. of deposits over and above the required reserve, but they cannot keep this in idleness without serious loss and an unnecessary disturbance of the money market. They can make it useful and fairly profitable by lending it on collateral security subject to call. If their reserves are threatened or if they have better use for the funds they can call in these loans at any time, but they need the opportunity of using them for the safety and flexibility of all their operations.

They cannot be taxed out of existence without disastrous consequences, and if an attempt should be made to collect the taxes on the "pledges of security," according to the late ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, some new way of escape would have to be devised. But it is not conceivable that such a rigidly technical construction of the statute will be made by the Attorney General and followed by the Secretary of the Treasury. A. K. F.

New York, Nov. 9, 1899.

PREDICT EASIER MONEY.

Many doleful tales were put out by the depressionists on Wall Street yesterday, and many predictions of higher money rates were made, in order to bring about market recessions. But Wall Street bankers are coming more and more to take a hopeful view of the financial outlook. A well-known bank President said:

"You may safely say that we will soon see easier money—much easier. It is worth noticing that thus far this week little or no money has gone to the South and West, and as the demand from these quarters is principally in the early part of the week, it is just as safe to say that little will go out. On the other hand not a little money has already come in—more than sufficient to offset our losses through all sources.

"The fact, too, that time money can be had at 5 and 6 per cent. shows that the bankers have plenty of money. Easier times all round in the money market are at hand."

MORE TALK OF A DIVIDEND.

Among the stories which the Street hears is that plans of considerable moment to Union Pacific, which have quietly been developing for some time, will shortly be brought to a head, and that as a result the property will be very considerably benefited.

In this connection the talk of a dividend on the common stock of the company has been revived, though nothing official on the subject can be learned.

EARNINGS STILL INCREASE.

Statements of earnings made by the standard railways continue very gratifying and give good evidence of the general activity in business and other fields throughout the country.

The "Big Four" road reports for the month of October gross earnings of $1,539,000, while since July 1 the figures are $5,616,000—an increase in the former case of $214,200, and in the latter of $433,700.

Illinois Central, in the same month, showed gross earnings of $2,900,000, an increase of $441,900 over the same period last year. Since July 1 the earnings have been $10,644,000—an increase of $1,369,000.

GETTING TOGETHER.

In Wall Street much attention was yesterday paid to the report from Chicago that the Chicago-St. Paul roads have ended their rate war and have agreed to restore to the basis of normal tariffs the now demoralized passenger rate betweeen St. Paul and Chicago.

The Street sees in the settlement not only increased earnings on the part of the roads by reason of the better rates, but the promise of a better general working agreement in the future among the roads which will be of advantage to them all.

TALK OF AMALGAMATION.

Following upon the meeting of the Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company, the Street heard yesterday many stories concerning the property. One of these was to the effect that a dividend might be expected shortly, while still another was that a big steel deal was pending which would be of considerable advantage to the company. It was said that the Carnegie Company and the Steel and Wire Company had reached an understanding whereby they would work in harmony, and that eventually the Carnegie concerns and the American Steel and Wire Company would be amalgamated.

In the absence of President Gates of the Steel and Wire Company, none of the officials of the company in the city would discuss the matter.

ELECTRICAL COMPANIES BUSY.

In connection with the activity among the electrical companies of the country, which, in common with other enterprises, are enjoying their share of the present good times, it is said there may be an increase in the capital stock of the General Electric Company in the near future.

If this increase should be decided upon it is stated that it will be due simply to the increased business of the company, which has been so great that a stock dividend could be paid out of accrued profits. New machinery, to secure greater facilities for the company, would, it is thought, also be obtained.

It is said, indeed, that the activity among all the electrical companies of the country is nothing short of remarkable, and that earnings will be very gratifying.

A BAY STATE GAS IDEA.

Some humorist has addressed a circular to many Wall Street houses respecting Bay State Gas, which says:

"Inasmuch as the charter of this company gives it a right to engage in any kind of business, why do not the stockholders get together and take the stock out of the 'slough of despond'?

"At present there seems to be very little hope for it, but why not a small voluntary assessment on the stockholders, and the entrance with the money thus raised into some of the large profitable industries?

"One of the coming large industries likely to be very profitable is the manufacture of automobiles—gasoline, kerosene, or electric. The money thus raised would give the company a commanding position in any industry, besides the product of the gas company would give the adjunct company a decided advantage in the way of a low cost for light, fuel, &c. It is not necessary to confine one's self to automobiles—investment in any industry.

"If some influential holders agitate this good results may follow for all concerned.

"United States Leather common stock may be cited as to what can be done if an effort is made."

AS TO PACIFIC MAIL.

A Wall Street bulletin yesterday put out the following statement concerning Pacific Mail which is believed to have been officially inspired:

"The Pacific Mail statement for October should begin to show the effect of having chartered six boats to the Government. Large increases in earnings a year ago were largely accounted for by the chartering of eight boats to the Government, which paid the company about $250,000 a month. About eight months ago the Government returned all these boats but one, and about two months ago it chartered five more. The revenue from the six will amount to over $200,000 a month.

"When the company receives the two large boats it ordered some time ago it expects to be able to take care of its business better than it is now doing, and at the same time dispose of a couple of cargo boats—Onsang and Algola—which it chartered for its China and Japan line to take the place of some smaller boats the Government secured. The new boats will permit of a somewhat better distribution of the entire fleet. Their capacity will be from 10,000 to 12,000 tons each and their speed 17 or 18 knots. The two boats now in the China and Japan service are the City of Peking and the China. Pacific Mail has been having more business than it could handle right along.

"Pacific Mail's condition is greatly benefited by the harmonious relations between the company and the other two steamship lines in competition with it. These lines work very closely together, and, as far as can be seen, there is no cutting of rates anywhere.

"In securing new boats it will be Pacific Mail's policy to get the largest and fastest it can. Nothing like the two boats that have been ordered have been seen in the trans-Pacific service. It is the company's intention to keep its fleet large enough to handle all available traffic, but no larger. For this reason it is improbable that any more boats will be ordered at present. Officials of the company feel that with the new boats they will be able to take advantage of their opportunities for some time to come."

HOW COAL ROADS BENEFIT.

A correspondent, writing to The Times, says: "While attention has been drawn to the large increase in the production and consumption of coal in the East, it is not generally realized to what extent the railroads of the country, and the companies mining coal, will be benefited. The total output of coal in the United States, anthracite and bituminous, in 1898 was about 150,000,000 tons. During the current year the tonnage, from figures available, will be about 175,000,000, while next year it should be larger. Allowing for an increase of 25 cents per ton in the value of last year's product of 150,000,000, the increased earnings would be $37,500,000; and allowing $1 per ton as the average value of the 25,000,000 increase, there is a total increased income to the companies of something like $62,000,000. Some deductions are to be made for commissions and other charges, but the figures would certainly reach $50,000,000—equal to 5 per cent. on $1,000,000,000 capitalization. To this must be added railroad transportation charges on this vast quantity of coal.

"It is, furthermore, not improbable that further advances in the price of certain grades will take place after the new year. The increased income from the larger demand and higher prices of coal has largely augmented the earnings of the coal roads, particularly the Pennsylvania, Reading, Delaware and Hudson, and Delaware and Lackawanna Roads, which must result in higher dividends. Indeed, the officers of these roads are endeavoring to keep from the public the extent of the present earnings, being bent on quietly picking up the stock of the road. This is particularly true of the Delaware and Hudson Company, which has among its Directors men like John Jacob Astor.

"Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is credited with the statement that the improved coal situation will certainly end in better dividends on all the coal stocks, and when asked if Reading first preferred stock would receive a dividend, intimated that this was on the tapis."

ELYTON SALE CONFIRMATION.

The announcement from Birmingham of the confirmation of the sale of the property of the Elyton Company, under a decree of the Chancery Court, to William Halls of New York, Chairman of the Organization Committee, was heard with interest in Wall Street to-day. The confirmation removes all obstacles in the way of reorganization, which, it is said, will take place in a few days.

The Elyton Company was practically a land company, establishing the City of Birmingham, Ala., as the centre of Southern iron trade and activity. It developed many public works, including street railways, water service, &c., and gave to the city a great business impetus. Then came an epidemic of disease, which, for a time, sensibly threatened the city, but it recovered, and in 1884 and 1885 it was representative of what was known as the "boom of the New South." Real estate on the main street in Birmingham rose to figures approximating real estate prices in Broadway, and shares of stock which had sold under par for each share sold for over $4,000. As a result many people got rich, and it became the fashion to project towns all round and about Birmingham.

Then came the collapse and the hard times of '93, and the company was taken over for the benefit of its creditors. A bitter contest as to reorganization followed, but it is now ended by the decision referred to, which is really in the interests of the bondholders.

Conspicuous of the Alabamians who made great fortunes in the company was Josiah Morris, a Montgomery banker. Col. Alexander Troy, also of Montgomery, made a big fortune.

Alexander T. London, formerly of Montgomery but now of Birmingham, became some time ago attorney to the company, and has been devoting his energies to carrying through the readjustment of the company's affairs.

Two Per Cent. Quarterly Dividend.

A quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. has been declared, payable Nov. 15 to the stockholders of record of the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, Brooklyn, on the closing of the transfer books.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Statement by an official of the Chicago and Northwestern that he does not consider it likely that there will be an increase in the dividend rate, as much money is being put into betterments

Election of Clarence Wolf, of Philadelphia, a member of the Stock Exchange.

Surplus of $32,405 shown by St. Joseph and Grand Island for September, an increase of $17,976. Surplus since July 1, $99,217, an increase of $58,183.

Mexican advices stating that the Mexican Northern Railroad has been bought by an American syndicate with $7,000,000 capital.

Foreclosure asked by the trustees of the $1,225,000 bonds of the Summit Branch Coal Company, which are in default.

Decrease of $11,817 in Flint and Pere Marquette's surplus for September, but increase of $15,314 since Jan. 1.

Abandonment of the proposed New River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, which was to have been capitalized at $10,000,000.

According to Pittsburg dispatches no prices are quoted for spot steel billets, because there are none to be had.

Increase of $152,733 in Illinois Central's net earnings for September, making an increase of $408,940 since July 1. Gross earnings for October increased $441,912.

No change in the Bank of England rate of discount.

Agreement of the Chicago-St. Paul roads to restore on Nov. 20 to the basis of normal tariffs the long demoralized pasenger rate between Chicago and St. Paul. The rate to St. Paul, which now is $7.50, will become $11.50.

RUBBER GOODS COMPANY DEAL.

The Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company has purchased a majority interest in the capital stock of the Hartford Rubber Works Company, the Peoria Rubber and Manufacturing Company, the Indianapolis Rubber Company, and the rubber manufacturing plant of the Indiana Bicycle Company. The negotiators of the transactions say that the result of this purchase is of great benefit to both companies, the American Bicycle Company having received a substantial sum therefor, and the Rubber Goods Company obtaining an interest in rubber manufacturing properties, which, with the facilities it already possesses, will give it the best facilities in the United States for the economic manufacture of tires and rubber parts, and through the location of factories at different points, from Hartford to Indianapolis, Ind., the best facilities for economic distribution. A feature of this transaction is the purchase by the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company of about one hundred patents, covering the manufacture of rubber tires and rubber bicycle parts. If this deal had not been consummated, it is explained, expensive and complicated patent litigation would have resulted; but through this purchase the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company and the companies in which it is a principal stockholder control the patents covering the manufacture of rubber tires and rubber bicycle parts. Charles R. Flint of the Rubber Goods Company states that no advance will be made in the price of bicycle tires, in consequence of the patent control thus obtained, but that the prices of some tires would be reduced, now that the best factories can be run on full time and on the same grades, thus avoiding the expense which has heretofore prevailed of manufacturing a great variety on a small scale in one factory.

ANGLO-AMERICAN VEHICLE.

It was reported yesterday that William K. Vanderbilt was among the capitalists interested in the newly organized Anglo-American Vehicle Company. No confirmation of the report could be had, and it was not credited in Wall Street. Whatever may be the plans of the Anglo-American Vehicle Company, it appears that it does not contemplate the absorption of the Electric Vehicle Company. On this subject President Robert McA. Lloyd of the Electric Vehicle Company said yesterday:

"The Anglo-American Vehicle Company has not approached the Electric Vehicle Company, and no proposition of consolidation has been made to it. We know little or nothing about the proposed vehicle 'trust.'"

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve, decreased £848,000; circulation, decreased, £123,000; bullion, decreased, £970,588; other securities, increased £480,000; other deposits, increased £524,000; public deposits, decreased £650,000; notes reserve, decreased, £859,000; Government securities, increased £270,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 42.33 per cent. Last week it was 43.90 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 5 per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 6@16 per cent., closing at 6 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@7 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $231,885,538; balance, $9,266,401; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $637,974.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 4⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82@$4.82¼; demand, $4.86⅜; cables, $4.87¼. Commercial bills were $4.81¾@$4.82½.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¼ less 1-16@5.21⅜ and 5.18⅜; reichsmarks, 94¼ and 95⅛@95 3-16; guilders, 40 and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—17@25c discount. Chicago—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.75@$2 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-10c discount; selling, par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off over $200; selling, par over $200. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—American securities opened better, improved somewhat, then eased off and remained quiet. The settlement absorbed the attention of members. The final tone was dull.

Consols for money, 104; for the account, 104¼; Canadian Pacific, 97⅝; Erie, 13⅞; Erie first preferred, 39¾; Illinois Central, 118¼; Union Pacific preferred, 78⅝; St. Paul common, 129⅝; New York Central, 142; Pennsylvania, 68⅛; Reading, 10⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, 78; Atchison, 23⅛; Louisville, 88⅞; Grand Trunk, 7⅝; Anaconda, 9⅝.

Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 4⅝ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 64⅜.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 137.70; Madrid, 25.80; Lisbon, 41; Rome, 6.60.

Bar silver steady at 27⅛d per ounce.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—Influenced by favorable London advices, prices were firm on the Bourse to-day. Afterward they became quiet, and a slight reaction occurred, owing to realizations. Rio Tintos eased and became weaker. Copper and De Beers were

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

With few exceptions the net changes resulting from yesterday's transactions in the market for outside securities were on the side of losses. In most stocks the declines were fractional, but enough issues suffered substantial losses to give the market a decided movement toward lower prices. Nothing appears, however, to indicate that the movement is more than momentary, and the results of yesterday's trading need by no means be viewed with much apprehension. Money market conditions seem chiefly responsible for the present unsettled condition of the outside market. When easier conditions come to prevail in the money market, the general opinion is that the outside market will show steady and substantial improvement. Several notable exceptions to the downward tendency that showed yesterday were found in Trust Company of America stock and one or two other issues, and the net gain in these stocks was much larger than any of the net losses.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was made prominent by its activity and the irregular course which the stock followed. The trading in this issue was much larger than on any recent day, and many hundred shares changed hands during the day. New York Transportation was submitted to selling pressure yesterday, and, as little demand for the stock at the opening figure developed, brokers having the stock for sale were obliged to offer it down. This led to a decline of about 2 points. After selling at 13, New York Transportation was offered for some time at that figure. Then what appeared to be inside support was given to the stock, and on the purchases made it rallied to 14¾. The supply of stock became larger than the demand, and before the close New York Transportation sold again at 14. It closed at 13¾ bid. The immediate cause of the decline seemed to be a rumor to the effect that another payment on the stock was to be called. The rumor has proved to be without foundation, and later in the day it was denied by officers of the company. While it is not improbable that further sums than the $10 already paid on the stock will be called in the future, it is said that there is no reason for the company's calling for more money at present. The New York Transportation Company, it is said, has in its treasury some $2,000,000 which it is unable to use at the moment by reason of the fact that it cannot procure for some time the many vehicles ordered from the Electric Vehicle Company. The latter company, it is said, has thus far found it possible to deliver only a few of the large number of vehicles for which it has received orders.

AMERICAN AIR POWER was fairly active, and made a large gain. It sold as high as 60, and closed at 55 bid, against 46 bid on Wednesday. There was no news in regard to the American Air Power Company to account for the advance, but the rise was attributed to the supposition that when the meeting of he shareholders, which several times has been postponed, and which is now set for Nov. 13, is held, some developments of importance much to the advantage of the American Air Power Company will occur. What these developments are to be does not yet appear.

CONSOLIDATED RUBBER TIRE common was traded in to the extent of 500 shares. One hundred shares sold at 8, and the other sales were made at 6. At the close 5 was bid for the stock, and it was offered at 7. The market in this stock has been very narrow, and as no general demand for the stock has existed, such offerings of Consolidated Rubber Tire as have been made have brought very low prices. As far as appears, there is no special reason for the very heavy loss which the stock has suffered during the last ten days. The preferred stock has been less active and not as weak as the common stock. The first quarterly dividend on the preferred stock was paid some weeks ago.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	...	1⅝
New Amsterdam	1⅝	1⅝
New Amsterdam pf	29½	30¼
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	57	58
	.96	97

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	37¼	38¼
American Agricul. Chem. pf	78½	79½
American Bicycle	26½	...
American Bicycle pf	85¾	...
American Bicycle bonds	90	92
American Hide & Leather	36¼	36¾
American Hide & Leather pf	81½	82
American Woolen Goods	25¾	26¼
American Woolen Goods pf	81½	82
American Writing Paper 5s	87	89
Beet Sugar	28	30
Beet Sugar pf	78	80
Distilling Company of America	13	13¼
Distilling Company of America pf	39½	39¾
Electric Axle Light & Power	4½	5
Electric Boat	25¼	26
Electric Boat pf	42	43
Havana Commercial	24	25½
Havana Commercial pf	63¾	64½
International Pump	20	21
International Pump pf	70	71
National Gramophone, ex div	76	80
National Salt	44	45
National Salt pf	76	78½
National Tube	45½	...
National Tube pf	97	98
Otis Elevator	29½	30½
Otis Elevator pf	92	...
Pittsburg Coal subs	40	...
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	102
Rubber Goods Mfg	96	97
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	30¾	31
Sloss-Sheffield	84	84½
Sloss-Sheffield pf	33	36
Standard Oil of New Jersey	74	76
Union Steel & Chain	473	474
Union Steel & Chain pf	30	31
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅜	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	86	86¼
American Air Power	55	60
American Cotton	40	45
Arizona Lead	10¼	10½
Asphalt Company	13⅜	13¾
British Columbia Copper	10	10¼
Chicago & Alton subs	109½	110
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	95½	96
Electric Vehicle	...	72
Electric Vehicle pf	...	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	...	30
General Carriage	29	30
Illinois Transportation	...	80
*Markeen Copper	3¾	4¼
Mexican 5s	8	9
New England Transportation	97⅜	97¾
New York Gas & Electric 5s	7¼	7½
New York Transportation	90¼	91
New York Transportation	102	103
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	13¾	14½
St. Louis subs	23½	24½
St. Louis common, when issued	...	28
St. Louis preferred, when issued	26	31
St. Louis 4s, when issued	...	93
Tennessee Copper	...	94¾
Trust Company of America	14½	16
*Union Copper	232	235
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	...	29
Whipsaw Copper	28	29
*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.	12⅝	13½

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	...
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	...
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	105
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	112
Broadway Surface 2d	117	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	104	105
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	240	242
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	102	103
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	103½
Central Park, N. & E. River	110	113
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	195	197
Chicago Union Traction	107	109
Chicago Union Traction pf	28	28¾
Columbus Railway	79	79½
Columbus Railway pf	24¾	26
Con. Traction of N. J	86	90
Con. Traction of N. J 5s	64	65
Eighth Avenue Railroad	112	113
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	400	410
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	90	92
42d St., Man. & St Nicholas Av. pf	75	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	116½	118
Nassau Electric 4s	89	91
Nassau Electric 5s	94	95
New Orleans Traction	110	113
New Orleans Traction pf	30	...
Ninth Avenue Railroad	104	...
North Jersey Street Railway	190	...
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	35	37
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	93	93½
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p c. 1st	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	117	118
Sixth Avenue Railroad	115½	117
Syracuse Rapid Transit	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	12	18
Union Railway 1st 5s	25	35
Union Railway stock	115	117
United Traction, Providence	190	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	110	...
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	29	31
	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	82	88
Central Union 6s, guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	...
Consolidated Gas bonds of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas of N. J	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	103
Denver Gas	...	105
Denver Gas 5s	45½	46½
Essex & Hudson Gas	85	85½
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	40	45
Indianapolis Gas	65	72
Indianapolis Gas bonds	102	108
Lafayette Gas Co	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	40	50
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	67	72
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas pf	44	48
Mutual Gas of New York	64	68
Madison (Wis.) stock	800	...
New England Gas & Coke	81	83
New England Gas & Coke bonds	23	24
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	77	77½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	110	*113
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	109	112
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	44	48
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	64	68
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	110	115
Standard Gas, New York pf	140	148
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	106	108
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	106½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	84½	...
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	94¼	95
Hoboken Ferry (new)	70	71
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	42¾	43¾
Union Ferry bonds	102	103

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Type Founders	52¾	54
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	18	22
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	5	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	...	55
Cramps' Shipyard	75	81
General Chemical	57¼	...
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	115	117
Lorillard Company pf	115½	116½
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	9	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	27½	28½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	113	115
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	122
Worthington Pump pf	109	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	6	8
Kamapo Water	75	100

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—	1899.	1898.	1897.
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
4th week Oct.	$516,277	$409,759	$399,256
Month	1,539,497	1,325,216	1,297,581
From July 1	5,616,746	5,183,044	4,886,340
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	3,679	3,671	3,775
Month Oct.	2,908,649	2,466,737	2,439,390
From July 1	10,644,819	9,275,421	8,945,848
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,385	1,282	1,162
4th week Oct.	232,083	228,338	217,277
Month	733,213	686,629	693,686
From July 1	2,702,355	2,369,203	2,438,365
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	937
1st week Nov.	108,472	107,727	95,845
From July 1	2,281,546	1,905,123	1,933,355
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—			
Month Oct.	535,800	349,064	.....
From July 1	1,658,042	1,299,162	.....
FITCHBURG R. R. for quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross	2,084,408	1,916,513	1,982,607
Op. expenses	1,435,209	1,211,268	1,254,331
Net	649,194	705,245	728,276
Prop. op. expenses to gross	68¾	63 1-5	63¼
Other income	28,440	19,625	17,854
Total income	677,634	724,870	746,130
Charges	372,306	390,283	385,746
Surplus	305,328	334,587	360,384
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE for September—			
Gross	291,063	293,210	251,851
Op. expenses	211,824	201,287	172,439
Net	79,239	91,923	79,412
Prop. op. expenses to gross	72¾	68¾	68¼
Charges	52,983	53,849	53,287
Surplus	26,257	38,074	26,125
Gross, 9 months	2,442,052	2,216,586	2,020,948
Net, 9 months	566,311	557,006	514,533
Surplus, 9 mos	89,653	74,338	34,931
ILLINOIS CENTRAL for September—			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross	2,737,105	2,384,014	2,346,202
Op. exp	1,873,769	1,074,011	1,666,073
Net	863,336	710,603	680,129
Prop. op. exp. to gross	68¼	70 1-5	70
Gross, 3 months	7,736,170	6,808,684	6,505,958
Net, 3 months	2,276,319	1,867,379	1,726,219
OGDENSBURG & LAKE CHAMPLAIN for the year ended June 30—			
Gross	677,569	667,358	754,768
Op. exp	494,014	514,163	545,661
Net	183,555	153,195	209,107
Other inc	6,025	8,871	4,394
Total inc	189,580	162,066	213,501
Charges	193,317	32,715	212,614
Deficit	3,736	*129,351	*887
*Surplus		48,084	

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con	.03	.02
Andes	.13	.11
Belcher	.31	.33
Best & Belcher	.40	.39
Bullion	.05	.07
Caledonia	.60	.60
Challenge Con	.22	.20
Chollar	.20	.21
Confidence	.67	.66
Con. Val. & Va	1.40	1.35
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.12	.12
Gould & Curry	.24	.24
Hale & Norcross	.40	.40
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.15	.15
Occidental Con	.18	.18
Ophir	.51	.51
Overman	.15	.16
Potosi	.29	.28
*Savage	.15	.15
Sag Belcher	.06	.06
Sierra Nevada	.39	.37
Standard	2.85	2.80
Syndicate	.06	.06
Union Con	.27	.27
Utah Con	.27	.27
Yellow Jacket	.22	.22

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 9.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	45¾	45⅞	45⅜	46
Alamo	...	11¾	10⅞	11¾
Anaconda	58	58¾	51½	53
Anchoria	80	85	78	80
Argentum	19	23	22¾	24
Bankers'	15½	15⅝	16	16¾
Battle	38	39⅜	37	38
Blue Bell	14¼	14½	14	14¼
Coin	215	222	215	223
Columbine	22¼	23	22⅜	22½
Consolidated	18¼	18¾	18⅛	18⅞
Damon	27½	27⅞	27¼	27¾
Elkton	121	122	119¼	119⅝
El Paso	39	39½	39¾	40
Findlay	15⅜	15⅞	15¼	15⅜
Fleece	29	30	29	30
Garfield	21¼	22¼	21¼	21¾
Gibson	25	28	25	28
Gould	40⅞	41⅜	40¾	41¼
Isabella	135	136	135	135½
Independence	55½	56	50½	51
Jackpot	64¾	65	64¾	65
King of Arcadia	99¾	100	99	99
Moon Anchor	77	77½	78	79
Matoa	32½	33	30	32
National	17⅜	17½	17⅜	18
Ophir	74	75	70	73
Pharmacist Con	19½	19⅝	17½	18
Pinnacle	34¾	34⅞	34⅜	34½
Portland	249	250	249	250
Raven	85	86	75	75½
Rawlings	32½	32¾	32½	33½
Rosa	41	41½	41	42
Sovereign	18¾	19	18¾	18¾
Tornado	49¾	50½	49⅝	50
Union	35⅞	36¼	36⅜	37
Work	33¾	33⅞	33¾	34
Zenobia	20	20½	19¾	20

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

Amalgamated Copper	86.00
American Biscuit bonds	109.00
American Hide	36.25
American Hide pf	81.75
Arizona Lead	10.00
Bay State Gas	1.75
Binghamton Gas 5s	96.00
British Columbia Copper	10.00
Flemington Coal & Coke	29.00
Fern. Coal Co	15.00
Journeay & Burnham	5.00
Journeay & Burnham pf	25.00
Marshall Mill	15.00
New York Biscuit bonds	.65
National Tube	111.00
New Amsterdam Gas	45.50
Retsof bonds	29.50
Retsof stock	75.00
Tennessee Copper	20.50
Whipsaw Copper	15.00
	12.50

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Universal Scissors, Tool and Novelty Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Henry Ottokar E. Schwarz, Mortimer E. Hayman, and Abraham L. Bookman, New York City.

Ess-Ess Publishing Company of New York City, to engage in a general publishing business; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. Alexander Patten and Arthur C. Hartley, New York City; Fred W. Weeks, Brooklyn.

Incorporated in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 9.—The following incorporations were chartered at Dover to-day:

Goettels Diamond Truss Car Truck Company, to make railway appliances under letters patent; capital, $300,000.

Reynoldsville Electric Company, to supply Reynoldsville, Penn., with electricity for lighting, heating, and power purposes; capital, $75,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Nov. 9, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16½	17	350	Am. Car & Foundry	17¼	17¼	17	17	— ¼
62	63	1,211	Am. Car & Found. pf	63	63	62½	62⅞	— ⅛
35¼	35⅝	700	American Ice	36	36	35	35½	— ⅝
44½	45	1,420	American Cotton Oil	44⅜	44⅝	44½	44½	— ⅛
11¼	12	100	American Linseed	11⅝	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	— ⅛
52¼	52⅞	290	Am. Linseed pf	53⅜	53⅞	52¾	52¾	— ⅝
148	150	100	American Express	149	149	149	149	— 1
12½	13	300	American Malting Co	13	13	13	13	+ ¼
47¾	48	530	Am. Malting Co. pf	47	47¾	47	47¾	+ ⅜
4⅝	6	100	Am. Spirits Mfg	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ½
36	36¾	1,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	36	36½	36	36½	+ ½
87	87½	1,340	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	87¼	87⅞	87⅛	87½	— ¾
48¼	48⅝	28,895	Am. Steel & Wire	48½	50	47½	48¼	.....
94	94½	930	Am. Steel & Wire pf	94	94¼	93¼	94¼	— ¼
154	154½	47,310	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	156¾	157	153¾	154½	+ ¼
117¾	118	10	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	— 2⅞
33	33⅛	650	American Tin Plate	33¼	34	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
82½	84	568	Am. Tin Plate pf	82½	83½	82½	82½	— 2⅞
120	120½	17,095	American Tobacco	121	121	119¼	120	+ ¼
44½	44¾	8,500	American Steel Hoop	44½	45¼	44	44⅝	— ⅛
83¼	84	1,100	Am. Steel Hoop pf	83½	83⅞	83½	83⅞	+ ⅛
18	20	25	Ann Arbor	18	18	18	18	.....
22	22¼	2,660	At., T. & S. F	22⅞	23⅛	21⅞	22	— ⅝
65	65¼	35,675	At., T. & S. F. pf	66	66	64⅝	65	— ½
46	46¼	1,805	Anaconda Copper	46½	46⅞	46⅛	46⅛	— ¾
52	52	470	Baltimore & Ohio	52½	52½	51⅞	51⅞	— 1
72¼	72½	3,162	Baltimore & Ohio pf	72¾	72¾	72¼	72¼	— ⅛
87	87½	49,370	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	88⅝	89	86½	87⅛	— 1⅛
53	53½	600	Brunswick City	53	53	53	53	— ⅝
27⅜	27½	5,600	Canada Southern	28½	28¼	27⅝	27½	— ¼
48	49	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	48	48⅝	48	48⅝	— ⅛
131½	131¾	24,760	Chi., Con. Traction	133	133¼	131½	131¾	— ¼
95½	96¼	500	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	96½	96½	95⅞	96	— ¾
147	15	5,522	Chicago & East. Ill	15⅞	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
82⅜	82¼	100	Chicago Great West	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
12	12¼	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	53⅞	53⅞	53½	53½	— ⅜
43	44	125	Chi., Ind. & Louis	125	126	125	126	+ 1
124⅜	124⅞	20,370	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
47½	48	700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
167	168	60	Chi. & Northw	48½	48½	47½	47⅝	— ⅝
201	205	100	Chi. & Northw. pf	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
113⅜	113¾	3,770	Chi., R. I. & Pac	19	19	19	19	.....
112	113½	500	Chi. Term. Trans	190	190	188	188	— 1
113⅜	113⅝	3,500	C., C., C. & St. L	42¼	42¼	41¾	41¾	— ¼
50	51	50	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	91½	91½	91	91	— ½
100	100	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	103½	103½	103½	103½	— 2½
100	100	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
100	100	900	Colorado C. & I. Dev	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
100	100	750	Colorado Fuel & Iron	1½	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
700	750	750	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	55½	55½	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅝
100	100	4,255	Colorado Midland pf	125	126	125	126	— 1
450	450	450	Colorado Southern	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
705	705	7,305	Col. Southern 1st pf	6¾	6⅞	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
100	100	100	Col. Southern 2d pf	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
1,330	1,330	1,330	Col. & H. C. & I	19	19	19	19	.....
6,515	6,515	6,515	Consolidated Gas	190	190	188	188	— 1
620	620	620	Continental Tobac	42¼	42¼	41¾	41¾	— ¼
4,470	4,470	4,470	Continental Tobac. pf	91½	91½	91	91	— ½
1,500	1,500	1,500	Delaware & Hudson	122	122	120	120	— 1½
300	300	300	Del., Lack. & West	189½	189½	188	188	— 1
700	700	700	Denver & Rio Grande	21⅝	21⅝	21	21	— ⅝
100	100	100	Denver & R. G. pf	75	75	74¾	74¾	— ¾
100	100	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	18	18	18	18	.....
965	965	965	Detroit City Gas	97	97	97	97	.....
100	100	100	Dul., S. S. & At	6½	6½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
210	210	210	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	15	15	15	15	.....
600	600	600	Erie 1st	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
200	200	200	Erie 1st pf	38	38	37¾	37¾	— ¼
320	320	320	Erie 2d pf	19	19	19	19	.....
21,685	21,685	21,685	Evans. & T. H	46	46	45	45	— ¾
100	100	100	Federal Steel	58½	59	56¾	57¼	— ¾
550	700	700	Federal Steel pf	79½	79½	78¾	78¾	— ¾
850	850	850	General Electric	122⅜	122¼	122	122	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Glucose Sugar Ref	50	50	49½	49½	— ¾
10	10	10	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf	100	100	100	100	.....
400	400	400	Great Northern pf	173	173¾	172¼	173¾	— ¼
930	930	930	Hocking Valley	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
260	260	260	Hocking Valley pf	63	63	63	63	.....
100	100	100	Illinois Central	115¼	115¼	114¼	114¼	— ¼
200	200	200	International Paper	26	26	26	26¼	— ⅛
350	350	350	Internat. Paper pf	71	71	70	70	— ¾
100	110	110	International Silver	14	15	14	15	— ¼
300	300	300	Iowa Central	13½	13½	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
300	300	300	Iowa Central pf	58½	58½	58½	58½	— ⅛
300	300	300	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	8¾	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
300	300	300	Kingston & Pembroke	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
260	260	260	Laclede Gas	78	78	77½	77½	— ⅝
100	100	100	Long Island	46	46	46	46	.....
3,360	3,360	3,360	Louisville & Nashville	86¾	86⅞	85⅝	85⅝	— ¾
42,940	42,940	42,940	Manhattan Con	107⅝	108½	107⅝	108	+ ⅜
100	100	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	74	74	74	74	.....
3,206	3,206	3,206	Met. Street Railway	194	194½	193¼	193¾	— ¼
2,950	2,950	2,950	Mexican Central	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
400	400	400	Mexican National ctfs	5	5	5	5	.....
100	100	100	Minn. & St. Louis	71½	71½	71½	71½	— ⅛
400	400	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
100	100	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	39⅝	39⅝	39	39	— ⅝
16,800	16,800	16,800	Missouri Pacific	49½	49½	48½	48⅝	— ⅝
10	10	10	Mobile & Ohio	46½	46½	46½	46½	— ⅛
220	220	220	National Biscuit Co	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
2,400	2,400	2,400	National Lead Co	28½	28⅝	28½	28½	— ⅛
60	60	60	National Steel	49¼	49¼	48	48¼	— ⅝
100	100	100	National Steel pf	94	94	94	94	.....
200	200	200	National Starch	84	84½	84	84	— ⅛
367	367	367	National Starch 1st pf	85	85	84½	84½	— ⅝
20	20	20	Nat. Starch 2d pf	65	65	65	65	— ½
124	124	2,440	New Jersey Ceneral	20	20	20	20	.....
137¼	137¼	1,783	New York Central	124	124	123¼	123½	— ⅝
216	216	216	N. Y., H. & H	137¼	137¼	136¾	136¾	— ⅝
14½	14½	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	216	216	216	216	.....
82	82	300	N. Y., C. & S. 1st pf	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
25¾	25⅞	6,000	N. Y., Ont. & West	82	82	82	82	.....
87⅜	87⅝	14	Norfolk Southern	25¾	25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ⅝
27⅝	27⅞	6,280	Norfolk & Western	87⅜	87⅜	87⅛	87⅛	— ⅛
71⅝	71⅝	545	Norfolk & West. pf	27⅝	27⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅝
13½	13½	1,179	North American	71⅛	71⅛	70¾	71	— ⅛
54⅝	54⅝	9,420	Northern Pacific	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	—

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Little Business at Private Contract—Large Deal in Bronx Property Reported—Auction Sales.

The market at private contract yesterday developed little that was interesting, in notable contrast to that of Wednesday, when several good-sized deals, involving various classes of property, were reported. Brokers, however, say that considerable business is in negotiation, and there is no reason to suppose that the lull is more than temporary.

It is reported that A. J. Halter, who recently took title to the McCreery plot, on West Forty-second Street, near Sixth Avenue, has acquired, together with other Chicago capitalists, a tract of twenty-five acres in the Borough of the Bronx, along Central Park Avenue, near the Yonkers line. The consideration was about $60,000.

Henry Corn denies that he has sold the Lenox Hill apartment house, at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street.

Karl M. Wallach & Son have sold the five-story double brick and stone tenement 434 East Seventy-third Street, 25 by 87 by 102, on private terms, Henry M. Ribeth being the broker in the transaction.

Plans were filed yesterday for two bachelor apartment houses, one of six stories, to be erected by William H. Stearns at 137 and 139 West Forty-fifth Street, and the other of seven stories, to be put up by Thomas H. Bell at 431 Fourth Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

329 Fifth Street, 25 by 97, leasehold, five-story brick tenement, with two basement stores; executor's sale, to Philip Potash $8,980

By William Kennelly.

51 Jackson Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Annie Seltzer 12,570

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

781 Third Avenue; 25 by 95, three-story frame building, with store, and a two-story building at the rear; executrix's sale, to Louis Lowenfeld & Prager 16,000

783 Third Avenue, 24.5 by 95, three-story brick building, with store, and a one-story brick building at the rear; executor's sale to Louis Adams 18,550

207 East Eighty-third Street, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick tenement; executor's sale, to Louis Adams 10,200

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

102 and 104 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to Vincent Boscorelli 26,631

62 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 20.3 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff Solomon Scheuer 22,115

857 and 859 Elton Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, 50 by 100, two four-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles Unangst 29,210

227 to 231 East Seventy-fifth Street, each 25 by 102.2, three four-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to the defendant, Charles M. Levy 41,112

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 1,000 feet west of Rome Avenue, five-story brick flat; together with One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 50 by 100, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Sophia Hencken and Charles Unangst 45,590

By John J. Boyd.

170, 172, and 174 Willis Avenue, 60 by 100, three three-story brick dwellings; partition sale, to John Heler 21,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Lansing W. Walsh, referee, 26 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 291 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 21 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,700.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 346 and 348 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 125 feet west of First Avenue, 50 by 100.11, three-story frame tenement on 346; four-story brick tenement on 348. Due on judgment, $8,110.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William M. Hoes, referee, 33 Broome Street, southeast corner of Goerck Street, 25.2 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $3,836.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 1,102 Lexington Avenue, west side, 84.3 feet south of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 16.8 by 75, three-story stone-fronting. Due on judgment, $7,655.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. O'Sullivan, referee, 504 West Fifty-first Street, south side, 100 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, three-story frame tenement, with four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $6,947.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 64 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 131.6 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 31.4 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; 66 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 31.4 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, on each, $2,515; subject to other mortgages, on each, for $35,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 405 East Eighty-first Street, north side, 131.6 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 102.2, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $715.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 137 and 139 West Forty-fifth Street, for a six-story brick bachelor apartment house, 34.6 by 88.6; William H. Stearns of 156 Fifth Avenue, owner; C. A. Rich, architect; cost, $130,000.

Nos. 149 and 151 Broome Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 37.6 by 83.10; L. Bachrach of 31 Nassau Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $45,000.

No. 431 Fourth Avenue, for a seven-story brick bachelor apartment house, 31.7 by 87.8; Thomas H. Bell of 145 West Ninety-sixth Street, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $50,000.

No. 1,726 Bathgate Avenue, for a one-story frame store, 27 by 62.10; D. Pohndorf of 1,728 Bathgate Avenue, owner; W. H. Birmire, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, northwest corner of River Avenue; also, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, northeast corner of River Avenue, for two three-story frame tenements, 24.9 by 57; G. W. McAdam, Jr., of 131 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, owner; J. Franke, of 725 Broadway, architect; cost, $8,000.

River Avenue, west side, 80 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; also, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 24.9 feet east of River Avenue, for two-story frame dwellings, 18.9 by 52; G. W. McAdam, Jr., owner; J. Franke, architect; cost, $12,000.

Ninety-fifth Street, southeast corner of Lexington Avenue, for a seven-story and basement brick flat, 55.8 by 90; Samuel Glass of 182 East Ninety-fifth Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $100,000.

Alterations.

Broadway, southwest corner of Eighth Street, to a six-story brick store; Sailors' Snug Harbor of 74 Wall Street, owner; D. N. B. Sturgis, architect; cost, $123.

Broadway, northwest corner of Sixty-fifth Street, to a two-story brick store and lofts; Joseph Strauss, owner; J. H. Kimball, architect; cost, $250.

No. 923 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; William Miller, premises, owner; L. Falk, architect; cost, $500.

STREET OPENINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Opening of Belmont Avenue.—Report to be made in Part III. Supreme Court Dec. 11.

Opening of East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street.—Report to be made in Part III. Supreme Court Dec. 11.

Opening of Longwood Avenue.—Report to be made in Part III. Supreme Court Dec. 11.

Opening of Bathgate Avenue.—Report to be made in Part III. Supreme Court Dec. 18.

Opening of Avenue St. John.—Report to be made in Part III. Supreme Court Dec. 11.

Opening of East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street.—Report to be made in Part III. Supreme Court Dec. 18.

Opening of East One Hundred and Eightieth Street.—Report to be made in Part III. Supreme Court Dec. 18.

Opening of Ryer Avenue.—Report to be made in Part III. Supreme Court Dec. 14.

Opening of Clifford Place.—Report to be made in Part III. Supreme Court Dec. 18.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Nov. 9.

BRIGGS AV, s s, 100 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 45.5x100; Sarah F. Crocheron to Mary A. Costello $1

BROOME ST, s w corner of Lewis St, 25x80; Theodore Barth to Minnie Barth. Gift.

BRYANT ST, n e corner of Freeman St, 53x100x50x85.8; William F. Glimm to Herman Mundheim 1

DE PEYSTER ST, T; also Water St, s e s, extends from Pine St to De Peyster St, —x64x —x69.3; De Peyster St, 6, 16.4x36.11x16.4x37.3, also property in Kings County; Laura A. Recknagle and others to E. R. Durkee 1

DIVISION ST, 15, s s, 12.6x½ block; Mary Powers, individually and as executrix, to Harris Mandelbaum and another 100

EAST BROADWAY, s s, Lot 907, map of Henry Rutgers, 25x87.6; Calman Apple to James M. Crosby, as trustee 4,500

FORDHAM OR HIGH BRIDGE ROAD, n s, 77.11 ft e of Valentine Av, 51.11x100; Arthur E. Briggs to A. Oldrin Salter, executor 5,000

FORDHAM OR HIGH BRIDGE ROAD, n s, 77.11 ft e of Valentine Av, 51.11x100; A. O. Salter, executor, to Arthur E. Briggs 5,000

GREENWICH ST, e s, 53 ft n of Murray St, 26.9x88x25x79.2; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee to Alfred B. Dunn 23,600

GREENWICH ST, 275, 26.9x88x25x79.2; A. B. Dunn to M. A. C. Levy 1

HAMILTON ST, 11, 25.1x68x25.1x69; Hannah Felbel to Mark Ash 1

HAMILTON ST, 11, 25.1x68x25.1x69; Annie M. Geraty to Hannah Felbel 1

KING AV, n e corner of Bowne St, 100x260 to water front x 100 to street x 323, City Island; Annie C. King and another to Julia Huerstel 3,800

LOTS 124 and 125, map of 100 lots of Maximilian Morgenthau; Simon M. Prowler to Joseph Tesoro 3,000

MONROE ST, n s, Lot 764, map of Henry Rutgers, 26.1x100; Jane M. Crosby, individually and as executrix, &c., to George Vassar 20,000

PARK AV, 40, n w corner of 36th St, 30.6x105; also 161 East 35th St, 23x98.9; A. Cass Canfield to Josephine H. Canfield 100

UNION AV, w s, 146.10 ft n of 168th St, 183.10x132x184x132; Charles W. White and wife to Charles H. Thornton and another 1

WADSWORTH AV, n w corner of 184th St, 20x70; Emma Fish to Frank Tompkins 1

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 20 ft n of 184th St, 20x70; Emma Fish to Arthur L. Smith 1

WATER ST, 135 to 139, and De Peyster St, 6 and 8, and 86 and 88 Pine St; Eugene R. Durkee to Edward Kemp 155,000

WENDOVER AV, s e corner of Brook Av, 26x104.8x25.11x104.10; Webster Av, s e corner of St. Paul's Place, new line, 26.2x100x32x100; Webster Av, n e corner, proposed, St. Paul's Place, 24.6x90x—x90; L. L. Levey to George H. Anderson and another 1

2D AV, s w corner of 63d St, runs w 155x s 200.10 to 62d St x e 50x n 100.5x e 105 to avenue x n 100.5; Henrietta Kahn to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 100

2D AV, 1,573, 19x61.8; Albert Freund and another to John Berger 12,500

3D AV, 719, e s, 25x80; Abraham Stern, executor, to Louis Stern 38,000

3D AV, s e corner of 44th St, 20.5x80; Georgiana R. Burtis and another to Henry Weiss ..... Exchange

3D AV, n w corner of 30th St, 59.5x69; James Cogan to F. L. Slade 1

13TH ST, 419 to 425 West, 100x103.1; Joseph McElroy, Jr., referee, to Denison P. Chesebro and another 27,400

55TH ST, 43 West, 18.9x100.5; Daniel J. O'Conor and another, executors, to James Punnett and another 28,800

57TH ST, 451 West, 16.8x100.5; Henry L. Scheuerman, referee, to Henry Burden, as trustee 10,000

60TH ST, 135 West, 25x100.5; Thomas Darlington, executor and trustee, to Solomon Mehrbach 24,000

71ST ST, n s, 268.4 ft w of 3d Av, 16.5x102.2; Martha Rosenthal to Bertha Sanders 17,000

72D ST, n e corner of Park Av, 20x102.2; Eliza L. De P. Clarkson to William P. Parrish 45,000

72D ST, 273 ft e of Avenue A, 0.8x102.2; John J. Houlahan to Timothy Donovan 1

72D ST, n s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 175x102.2; Timothy Donovan to John J. Houlahan 1

84TH ST, 126 West, 33.4x102.2; Joseph Schultz and wife to Charles W. Barnard 100

85TH ST, s s, 146.8 ft w of 1st Av, 26.8x102.2; John Wille, Jr., and others to Henry Meyering 1

85TH ST, s s, 361 ft of Amsterdam Av, 18x102.2; 85th St, s s, 439 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x102.2; James R. Floyd to Eugene A. Philbin 1

85TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; Charles Barnard and wife to Joseph Hamershlag 1

104TH ST, n s, 87 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.11; Harvey S. Johnston to Z. Swift Webb and wife 1

107TH ST, 220 East, 21.10x100.11; Dora Rosenstein to Georgiana R. Burtis and another 1

115TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Michele Scangarella and others to Vito S. Ferrari 1

123D ST, 226 West, 25x100.11; William G. Davies, referee, to Thomas Brady and another 1,000

127TH ST, 213 West, 13x99.11; Gregorio J. De Quesada and wife to Angelina M. C. Quesada 12,125

141ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Walnut Av, 50 x100; James Neil and wife to Michael Lehman and another 3,250

146TH ST, old e s, at n w s 3d Av, runs 99.11 ft to Courtlandt Av x n e 9.8x n 92.8x w 25.6xs 100; Ludwig Herz to Anna Herz 1

148TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Brook Av, new line, 25x100; F. W. Meeske to Martin Kleth and another 5,360

149TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Christina May to Amelia Spierling 1

149TH ST, 524 West, 15x99.11; Eben Hatfield to Agnes Broad-ar-Anchor 1

149TH ST, 529 West, 15x99.11; Eben Hatfield to Gerard P. Brouwer-Anchor 1

149TH ST, 526 West, 15x99.11; Eben Hatfield to Gerard P. Brouwer-Anchor 1

174TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; George M. Hahn and wife to Joseph P. Fallon 1

Recorded Leases.

BARKLAY, Simon J., to Hyman Schwartz; Av C, 14, corner 2d St, 1 6-12 years $1,080

D'ONOFRIO, Rocco, to Vincenzo Canero and another; 115th St, 308 and 310 East, 3 2-3 years 2,280

DROHAN, John, trustee, to Lewis A. Conner and others; 49th St, 48 West, 3 5-12 years $2,200-2,300

GOTTHEIMER, Charlotte, to Fidello Club; 59th St, 110 and 112 East, 5 years 8,000

HAYS, Jacob, and others, to Harrietta Durando; Fort Washington Ridge Road, Hays's property,) 4 7-12 years 2,500

KELLY, Patrick, and another, to John Keernan; 2d Av, 1,161, 8½ months 780

KAUFMAN, Louis, to Benjamin Bloom; 1st Av, 951, 4 8-12 years ..... $924-$960

NEVINS, Rosanna, to William Brand; Forest Av, 872, corner 161st St, 5 years 1,200

TILT, Albert, to Henrietta Durando; 154th St, n w corner of Macomb's Dam Road, 205x116, 5 years 5,000

TULLY, Edward, to P. J. Landon; Carmine St, 88, 5 7-12 years ..... $780-$900

Recorded Mortgages.

ARNOUX, George T., to the City Mortgage Company; 113th St, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year $2,800

BAKER, John O., to Eleanor F. G. Reed; Broadway, w s, 49.11 ft n of 132d St, 5 years 14,000

BAKER, John O., to Mary L. Reed; 3,283 Broadway, 5 years 14,000

BARNARD, Charles W., to Joseph Hamershlag and another; 84th St, 126 West, 3 years 3,000

BJORKEGREN, Charles, to Augusta Larned; 180th St, s s, 70 ft e of Mapes Av, new lines, 3 years 3,200

BJORKEGREN, Charles, to Lillian E. Moffet; 180th St, s s, 120 ft e of Mapes Av, new lines, 3 years 3,000

BJORKEGREN, Charles, to Augusta Larned; 180th St, s s, 95 ft e of Mapes Av, new lines, 3 years 3,200

BRAND, William, to Jacob Ruppert; No. 872 Front St., saloon lease, demand 2,000

BRIGGS, Arthur E., to Susan A. Berrian; Fordham, or Highbridge, Road, n s, 77.11 ft e of Valentine Av, 3 years 3,000

CARTIER, John L. and Rose Michaels to Pabst Brewing Company; 154th St, n w cor. Macomb's Dam Road, leasehold, to expire 5,000

CHESEBRO, Denison P., and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 13th St, 419 to 425 West, 1 year 16,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Sarah F. Crocheron; Briggs Av, s s, 100 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 3 years 1,750

COSTELLO, Patrick J., to the Metropolitan Trust Company, guardian, &c.; 71st St, s s, 275.6 ft w of West End Av, 3 years 17,500

DOCTOR, George and Emanuel, to Max Katz and another; 74th St, n s, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year 4,000

DUNN, Alfred B., to Mary F. Moorhouse; Greenwich St, 275, 3 years 19,000

FIELDEL, Hannah, to Annie M. Geraty; No. 11 Hamilton St., 3 years 2,500

FERGUSON, Robert, to the German Savings Bank; 8th Av, s w corner of 112th St, 1 year 40,000

FERRARI, Vito S., to Michele Scangarella and another; 115th St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, demand 2,000

FISHER, Elizabeth, to The Greenwich Savings Bank; 37 John St., ½ year 2,000

FITZGERALD, Anna or Anna J., to Ernest Ehrmann; 86th St, 517, 5 years 16,000

GIBSON, Frances M., to Fanny Harris; 37th St, 144 East, 1 year 3,000

HOULAHAN, John J., to Jacob Springer; 72d St, n s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year 4,000

HOULAHAN, John J., to Timothy Donovan; 72d St, n s, 98 ft e of Av. A, 1 year 43,000

HUERSTEL, Julia C., Annie C. King and others; King Ave, n e corner Bowne St., City Island, 3 years 2,280

IRINGER, Walter G., to Lena L. Dietz; Broome St, s s, 25 ft e of Pitt St, 3 years 1,500

ISENBERG, Sophia, to the Lembeck & Betz Eagle Brewing Company; West End Av, s e corner of 102d St, ½ year 6,000

KELLY, Timothy, to Adolph G. and Minnie Hummel; Fox St., n s, 255 E. Robbins Av., 3 years 2,000

KENNEDY, James, to Samuel D. Collins; 38th St, s s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years 21,000

KIMBALL, Frederick W., to Gustav Ramsperger; 303 West 104th St, 3 years. 6,000

KING, Lillie A., to Title Guarantee & Trust Co.; 2d Av, ne corner 116th St, 3 years 15,000

LANDON, Philip J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 88 Carmine St, demand 1,300

LAWSON, Johann R., to Andrew G. Anderson; Lot 248, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 400

LEVY, George W., to Robert A. Shaw; 15 and 20 East 17th St, ½ year 4,560

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Henrietta Kahn; 2d Av, s w corner of 63d St, 2 years 75,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Henrietta Kahn; 62d St, n s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years 15,500

MANDELBAUM, Harris, & another, to Mary I. Fowler; 15 Division St, 1 year. 7,000

MAPES-REEVE CONSTRUCTION CO. to Littis O. Reeve; Franklin Av, n w s, 119 ft ne of 170th St; Franklin Av, w s, 50 ft s of lot 78, map Village of Morrisania; also property Kings County, 1 year 32,075

MARSHALL, Mary J., to Harlem Savings Bank; Virginia St, w s, lots 47 & 48, map land of John B. Haskin & another, Fordham, 1 year 7,000

McDEVITT, Margaret D, to Mary H. Lawrence and another, executrix, etc., No. 2038 Madison Ave, 5 years 8,000

McLAUGHLIN, Edward, to Harlem Savings Bank; 137th St, s s, 525 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year 2,000

METZGER, Eva and Bernard, to Leon Levy; 52d St., n s, 350 W. 9th Ave, 1 year 4,000

PEFFERS, Abbie M., to Bowery Savings Bank; Park Av, w s, 25 ft s of 85th St, 1 year 30,000

ROSENBLATT, Sarah and William H., to Joseph Bird, Trustee; 110th St, s s, 171 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years 11,600

SIGLER, Arthur H., and wife to Henry and Anna Weinecke; Briggs Ave., n s part of Lot 43, map of Briggs Estate, 5 years 2,500

STOECKLIN, Leonard, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 113th St, s s, 215 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years 4,000

STOWASSER, Gussie, to Byron Dexter, 52d St, n s, 184.9 ft e of 4th Av, installments 1,000

SUSSMAN, Matilda and Adolph, to Benjamin W. Winans and another, trustees; Croton Av, s e s, 182d St, 3 years 1,800

THOELTON, Charles H. & Edward A., to James W. White; Union Av, w s, 146.10 ft n of 168th St, new line, 3 years. 15,000

THORNTON, Margaret F., to Bradley & Currier Company; 217 East 83d St, ¼ year 2,435

THORNTON, Margaret F., to Michael Hughes; same property, demand 2,000

THORNTON, Margaret F., to John A. Philbrick; same property, demand 1,235

THOELTON, Margaret F., to Elizabeth B. Vanderpoel; 83d St, n s, 228.9 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 25,000

UNMUTH, Nicholas, to George Ehret; 94th St, 328 East, saloon lease, demand. 500

VASSAR, George, Jane M. Crosby, trustee; Monroe St, n s, 132.4 ft e of Rutgers St, 1 year 14,000

WEISS, Henry, to Mary E. Gugel; 3d Av, s e corner of 44th St, 3 years 19,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ABERNETHY, Sarah M., trustee, to Oliver P. Burke and another, trustees ..... Nom.

BURGGRAF, John B., and another, executors, &c., to David J. King and others, executors, &c., 5 assignments $61,010

GARDNER, Arthur W., and another, executors, &c., to Charlotte H. Rowe ..... Nom.

KUTTROFF, Adolf, to Ernest Halbach .. Nom.

LEVY, Abraham, to Samuel Greenbaum; 2 assignments ..... Nom.

McGROREES, Lee W., to Julia A. Rich and another 10,032

POWERS, John M., executor, &c., to Charles A. Peabody, Jr. 16,000

ROWE, Charlotte H., to National Bank of Pawling of Pawling, N. Y. 4,000

STRAUSS, Moses, to Abraham Levy 7,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Julius Catlin and another, trustees 18,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to The General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States 80,000

WEINSTEIN, Rachel, to The State Bank. Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft s of 142d St, 75x85; George Grossman against O. S. Dickerson & Co., owners and contractors. $343

BROADWAY, 1,544; the Berger Manufacturing Company against Elias B. Schlesinger, owner; William J. Kehoe, lessee and contractor 107

EAST BROADWAY, 275; Reed & Jaeger against E. K. Brouwd, owner; W. J. Devlin, contractor 42

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of Dawson St, 50x127; F. W. Holmes & Co. against Joseph Gallo, owner and contractor. 550

2D AV, 415; the Berger Manufacturing Company against Mary T. Lynch, owner; S. Liebmann's Sons' Brewing Company, lessees; Mrs. and George E. McQuade, contractors 130

29TH ST, 336 West; Otto Melin against Robert Ray Hamilton, owner; Sidney Hoey, owner and contractor 1,937

42D ST, 57 and 59 West; Peter Gillings against Carlton Hotel Company, owner; C. W. Weddle, contractor 414

90TH ST, 106 to 112 West; Arthur Leitmann against Siegfried Willershausen and Jacob Deiter, owners; Joseph Michels, contractor 12

135TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Cypress Av, 100x100; Peter Androvette against Herman Engelhardt, Jr., owner and contractor 626

163D ST, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 108x112.6; Antonio Andre against William H. Daley, owner and contractor. 600

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

42D ST, 57 and 59 West; C. W. Weddle on Eastman & Brown Company to Peter Gillings $306

Lis Pendens.

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 325 ft s of 156th St, 50x115.3; Sarah Hassard against Louis A. Schneider and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Knoeppel.

GREENWICH AV, 31; Catharine A. F. Casanova against Meyer L. Sire and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. B. Prentice.

LOT No. 2 on map of land in Westchester, heirs of Elizabeth Pell; Cornelius E. Kene and another, executors, &c., against Florence Pell, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Kene.

THORDON ST, s e s, 150 ft n e of Broome St, 0.3x91x0.4x91; Edward R. Poerschke against Willard C. Baldwin, (action to recover property;) attorneys, Fromme Brothers.

11TH ST, n s, 220.9 ft e of 5th Av, 23.7x103.3, one-half part; Knoppmann-Whiting Company against Pedro A. Rasines and others, executors, &c., (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorneys, Creevey & Rogers.

108TH ST, n w corner of Central Park West, 100x100.11; Henry L. Pierson and others against Richard U. Greenaleh and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. Swann.

118TH ST, n s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 100x100.11; Charles M. Rosenthal against Sebastian Sander and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Brennan, Levy & Mayer.

178TH ST, n e corner of Bryant St, —x—; Department of Buildings against Frederick A. Archer and others, (violations of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOHN L. LEIB.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an execution for $3,583 against John L. Leib of 520 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, in favor of the Citizens' National Bank of Yonkers, on a judgment obtained in Westchester County.

B. & W. B. SMITH.—Judgment for $5,059 was entered yesterday against Jacob W. and William B. Smith, doing business as B. & W. B. Smith, manufacturers of architectural woodwork and office furniture at 220 West Twenty-ninth Street, in favor of the Mount Morris Bank on a demand note. They filed a petition in bankruptcy Oct. 31.

EDWARD B. CUTHBERT.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against Edward B. Cuthbert, formerly doing business as E. B. Cuthbert & Co., stock brokers, at 30 Broad Street, for $19,476, in favor of Edward Whitlock of Richmond, Va., for the recovery of the value of securities which he deposited as collateral with Mr. Cuthbert on stock transactions, which securities were rehypothecated by Mr. Cuthbert with a bank for loans. Mr. Cuthbert made an assignment Aug. 31, 1897.

NEW ERA PUBLISHING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell received an attachment yesterday against the New Era Publishing Company of 156 Fifth Avenue, which published The New Era Magazine, for $4,370, in favor of Joseph A. Richards, on an assigned claim from David B. Sickels, for money loaned to the company and for debts of the company which were paid by Mr. Sickels between Nov. 1, 1898, and Nov. 1, 1899. Mr. Sickels was the Treasurer of the company, and in the trade was regarded as a backer. The attachment was obtained on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation. It was incorporated in November, 1898, with a capital stock of $25,000. The Sheriff made a levy at the office of the company.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOHN SCHLACHTER.—John Schlachter, builder, at Hastings-on-Hudson, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $6,629 for building materials and assets of $20.

LOUIS GREEN.—Louis Green, a merchant, residing at 302 Bleecker Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,130 and no assets. He formerly kept a men's furnishing goods store.

HERMAN HIRSCHFELD.—Herman Hirschfeld, residing at 65 Bank Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,913 and no assets. He made an assignment Dec. 30, 1897, when he was a manufacturer of pearl buttons at 801 Greenwich Street.

HARRIS COHEN.—Harris Cohen, residing at 217 East Sixty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $29,415 and no assets. He was formerly a clothing dealer at 134 and 136 White Street and is now a dealer in second-hand building materials.

WILLIAM W. VAUGHAN.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Charles M. Hough receiver of the assets of William W. Vaughan, dealer in building materials at the foot of East Thirty-seventh Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 4th inst. on the application of Henry B. Vaughan, the largest creditor. The bond of the receiver is $15,000.

CLINTON BURLING.—Clinton Burling, a teacher, residing at 503 West End Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,438 and no assets. There are forty-eight creditors, and the debts were incurred from 1893 to 1899 and are for rent, merchandise, borrowed money, and liability on a lease. In the past ten years Mr. Burling has been a teacher of elocution and Principal of an academy.

MARY L. R. FANCHER.—Mary L. R. Fancher, residing at 494 Manhattan Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,807 and no assets except a bicycle worth $8 and a gold watch valued at $20, a wedding present, which is exempt. The liabilities are two judgments obtained against her in Yonkers; one for $9,486 in favor of Elizabeth S. Oakley, entered Dec. 22, 1896, and the other for $321 in favor of Julia F. Scriven, obtained June 8, 1895. She never had any place of business.

ADOLPH E. AND GUSTAVE SCHWAB.—Adolph E. and Gustave Schwab, surviving partners of the firm of William Schwab & Sons, formerly manufacturers of photographic albums and paper boxes at 352 and 354 Water Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $167,170 and no assets. Of the liabilities $68,000 are on accommodation notes. The firm failed in March, 1893. The largest creditors are William A. Martin, $36,338, and the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, $33,722.

Decision in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, yesterday handed down a decision confirming the discharge in bankruptcy of Seligman, Adolph, and Solomon Hirsh. Some of the creditors of the bankrupts opposed their discharge on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction to adjudicate a partnership case where there are no assets, and also on the ground that the petitioners, who are in the fur business in the employ of their mother, had concealed and made false oaths as to their assets. Judge Brown overrules these objections, holding that no proof of fraud has been submitted. He also holds that the Bankruptcy act authorizes a partnership to be adjudged bankrupt after its dissolution.

Steamship Company's Losses.

The first hearing in the bankruptcy case of the Manhattan Steamship Company was held yesterday before Referee Morris S. Wise, at 52 Exchange Place. It was shown that the assets of the company were only $400, and the liabilities over $70,000. General Manager Newcomb was examined and he testified that the company owned only one vessel, the Pentagoet, which was lost during the last blizzard. A number of other vessels had been leased, and the expense of getting them from the lakes and repairing them caused a depletion of the capital. The books of the company were demanded, together with the presence of the other officers of the company at the next hearing, which was set down for Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.

Judgment Against E. Berry Wall.

There was a hearing before Justice Fitzgerald and a jury yesterday in the Supreme Court, in an action brought against E. Berry Wall by R. B. Mathie to recover $144, being the amount due for a dress supplied to Mr. Wall's wife, and there being no defence judgment was directed for the plaintiff.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABBATE, Annie, and Gaetano Naddes—The State Commissioner of Excise $1,000

BILHEIMER, Jacob B.—N. B. Barry 1,735

BIRKMAN, John, and eight others—Sarah Trainer 386

BLEISTIFT, Abraham I., and Henry M. Birnbaum—The People, &c. 2,000

BROCKMANN, Moritz, and Robert Henry—The People, &c. 1,500

BRANDON, Alexander, Jr.—C. Cecil Hodgman 178

BARASCHICK, Abraham, and Levy Sobol—Charles H. French and others 367

BLANCHET, Auguste D.—James A. McMillan 30

BARKLEY, Charles A.—John Matthews Apparatus Company 367

BELLAS, Hugh—John J. McBride 443

COLE, Harry E., and James J. Fitzgerald—Emory A. Chase, executor, &c. 711

COMPOSITO, Tony, and Tony Carnesse—The People, &c. 500

CUTHBERT, Edward B.—Edward Whitlock 19,476

CUTHBERT, Edward B.—Bernard Wolff. 1,860

CUTHBERT, Edward B.—William T. O'Brien 4,723

CUTHBERT, Edward B.—Maurice S. Decker 1,920

CUTHBERT, Edward B.—Thomas J. Walker 498

CUTHBERT, Edward B.—James B. Warren 475

CARROLL, Margaret—I. Goldstein 49

DUXBURY, William C.—B. J. Robertson 127

DENINSKY, Morris, and Sophia Lyons—The People, &c. 1,000

DENNING, Timothy F., and Edward J. Mulvaney—The People, &c. 1,000

DOUGLAS, Nicol A., and Harry C. Radin—The People, &c. 1,000

EDWARDS, Charles W.—Cliff Paper Company 522

FELLERMAN, Louis—New Amsterdam Gas Company 36

FREEMAN, Thomas—Thomas Craig and another 106

FERNER, John, and Mary Polacek—The People, &c 1,500

FARRELL, Frank J., and Mollie Kinney—The People, &c. 500

FINN, William E., and Louis Roos—The People, &c 1,000

FRINDEL, Simon, and Henry L. Gerber—The People, &c. 500

FEIS, Pasquale, and Joseph Gerardi—The People, &c 1,000

FLEMING, John, and Charles A. Brown—P. Delany 508

GARTNER, Minnie, executrix—The City of New York 191

GWYNNE, William, Jr.—Edward E. Conrad 146

HOBSON, Lillie—Haas Brothers 1,324

HERTZFELT, Jacob—Louis Herrmann 143

HOWDEN, Thomas F.—F. S. Grob 188

HERKOMMER, Henry—New Amsterdam Gas Company 39

HATTEN, William T.—Henry Lindenmeyr, Jr., and another 474

HOWARD, Charles N.—F. C. Oltrogge 308

HENDLER, Morris, and Charles Metz—The People, &c. 300

HENDLER, Morris, and Charles Metz—The People, &c. 500

HENDLER, Morris, and Charles Metz—The People, &c. 200

JOHNSON, Charles E.—A. S. Paul 2,190

KOHNER, Marcus—The City of New York. 275

KAUFMAN, Benjamin—New Amsterdam Gas Company 28

KENNEDY, Samuel L., Jr.—The People, &c 300

KENNEDY, Samuel L., Jr., and Becky Schwartz—The People, &c. 90

KRAFT, Adelbert, and Hen

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LILY W. BERESFORD, (formerly LILY W. CHURCHILL,) George G. Williams, and Jacob K. Lockman, trustees under the last will and testament of Louis C. Hamersley, deceased, plaintiffs, against LOUISA C. FRIEDLINE, Father Levy, Arthur Levy, and Mary Levy, his wife, (the name "Mary" being fictitious the true first name of said last-mentioned defendant being unknown to the plaintiffs), Leon Freiderich, and Maurice B. Freiderich, The Freiderich Company, Max Kaufmann, Arthur Rosenberg, and William Sauermann, doing business under the firm name and style of Rosenberg & Sauermann, Tobias Markowitz, defendants.—Summons.—Trial to be had in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, September 15th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DE WITT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,

Office and P. O. address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Arthur Levy and Mary Levy, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, the true first name of said last-mentioned defendant being unknown to the plaintiffs.)

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of October, 1899, and filed on the 25th day of October, 1899, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and State of New York.

Dated New York, October 25th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DE WITT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
o27-law7tF

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE H. BAKER, Bankrupt.—No. 1,500.

To the creditors of George H. Baker, formerly doing business under the name of The Railway Magazine Company, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1899, the said George H. Baker (formerly doing business under the name of The Railway Magazine Company) was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the adjourned first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated November 9th, 1899.

NO. 1,677.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON HAYS, HENRY S. HAYS, and MAURICE S. HAYS, (formerly trading as "Simon Hays & Sons," Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Simon Hays, Henry S. Hays, and Maurice S. Hays, (formerly trading as Simon Hays & Sons), of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Simon Hays, Henry S. Hays, and Maurice S. Hays were duly adjudicated bankrupts and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Nov. 8th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—FREDERICK HEYMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 128.

Notice is hereby given that Frederick Heyman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 16th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 29th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of HENRY J. PERLEY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,685.

To the creditors of Henry J. Perley of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Henry J. Perley was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 27th day of November, A. D., 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 9, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AUGUST PETZ, Bankrupt.—No. 1,673.

To the creditors of August Petz, individually and as a member of the late firm of Frank & Petz of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1899, the said August Petz was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated November 9th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN E. POILLON, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John E. Poillon of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1899, the said John E. Poillon was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1899, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 9th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC SOLLFREY, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Isaac Sollirey, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac Sollfrey was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Nov. 8th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,521.

To the creditors of Petty Soulard & Walker Realty Company, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 9, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JACOB A. STROH, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob A. Stroh, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 20th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of August, 1899. AMY K. PONVERT, Executrix. LAWRENCE & HUGHES Attys. for Executrix, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au25-law6mF

RHOADS, GEORGE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE B. RHOADS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Benjamin Wright, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 2nd day of October, 1899. ELIZABETH RHOADS, Administratrix. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Attorney for Administratrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. oct6-law6mF

WOOLSON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. WOOLSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 878 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1899.

SADIE E. WOOLSON, Executrix.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, ELLENE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 25, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLENE A. BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 256-257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1899.—OSCAR F. GUNZ, Executor. ANDERSON PRICE, Attorney for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City. s29-law6mF

CONLON, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. CONLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of July, 1899. MICHAEL J. DWYER, Temporary Administrator of the estate of John P. Conlon, deceased. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Esq., Atty. for Temporary Administrator, No. 41 Park Row, New York City Borough of Manhattan. a4-law6mF

HARDENBERGH, EMILY IRENE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY IRENE HARDENBERGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., the office of Vernon M. Davis, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. HENRY J. HARDENBERGH, FRANK M. BARNUM, Executors. VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorney for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je30-1aw6mF

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, —To AUGUSTA S. HOCHSTAETTER, Louise M. Peckham, and Ellen C. Goldschmidt, individually and as executrices of the last will and testament of RICHARD TIGHE, deceased, Sir Francis Chapman, Maria Lady Chapman, Lina Lady Chapman, Jane Tighe, (now Jane Tongue,) Francis Rodon, Ellen Vignoles, Emily Featherston Haugh, Cecil Featherston Haugh, Howard Featherston Haugh, Frederick Featherston Haugh, Herbert Featherston Haugh, Florence Lambarde, Richard Featherston Haugh, Rupert Featherston Haugh, Benjamin Chapman, Dora Chapman, Sir Montague Chapman, Harriet Massy, Margaret Featherston Haugh, Thomas T. Chapman, Catharine Arthur, Annie Donahue, Edmund Green, Carrie Carter, Harriet G. Davenport, Annie Stephens, Frances Isabella Dowd, Howard Wainwright, Stuyvesant Wainwright, J. Mayhew Wainwright, Richard Tighe Wainwright, Henry Stuyvesant, and Margaret C. Catlin, the executrices, heirs, next of kin, devisees, and legatees of Richard Tighe, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Thomas A. Tighe of the City of New York has filed a petition in the Surrogate's Court of our county praying for a decree revoking the probate of the alleged will of Richard Tighe admitted under an order made in said court by Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, late Surrogate of said court, on the 20th day of October, 1898, and for other and further relief, therefore.

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of December, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why said probate should not be revoked.

And such of you as are under the age of 21 years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of our said Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of said city and county, at the Borough of [Seal.] Manhattan, City of New York, the 23d day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk.

CAMPBELL & HANCE, Attorneys for Petitioner, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. n9-1aw6wTh

LINLEY, HARRIETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIETT LINLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arthur A. Michell, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of November, 1899. WILLIAM J. LAWRENCE, Administrator. ARTHUR A. MICHELL, Attorney for Administrator, 220 Broadway, New York City. n3-1aw6mF.

LYMAN, THOMAS C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. LYMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 420 West Thirty-eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of October, 1899. ROBERT M. LYMAN, Administrator ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Administrator, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n3-1aw6mF

OLMSTEAD, JOHN F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louise O. Wheeler, James F. Olmstead, and William Rolean, the heirs and next of kin of JOHN F. OLMSTEAD, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas Ida Leora Olmstead of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of John F. Olmstead, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CAMPBELL & CLARE, Attorneys for petitioner, No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. o27-1aw6wF

PONVERT, LOUIS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS J. PONVERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence & Hughes, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1899. AMY K. PONVERT, Executrix. LAWRENCE & HUGHES Attys. for Executrix, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au26-law6mF

RHOADS, GEORGE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE B. RHOADS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin Wright, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 2nd day of October, 1899. ELIZABETH RHOADS, Administratrix. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Attorney for Administratrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. oct6-law6mF

WOOLSON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. WOOLSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 878 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1899.

SADIE E. WOOLSON, Executrix.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—JOSEPH A. DEAN, EDWARD HOWE, and SHELDON LEAVITT, as trustees under the last will and testament of Edward Leavitt, deceased, plaintiffs, against FREDERICK A. ISHAM and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and directed to be sold, and described as follows:

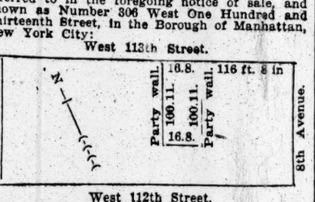
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street distant one hundred and sixteen feet eight inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Eighth Avenue; thence running southerly parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet seven inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Thirteenth Street sixteen feet eight inches; thence northerly parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street sixteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Frederick A. Isham by Jesse C. Bennett and wife by deed bearing date May 13th, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Block Series (Conveyances) Section 7, Liber 88, Page 215, and included under block number 1,847 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, October 16th, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.

ROOSEVELT & KOBBE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, being the premises above described and referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as Number 306 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City:



West 112th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,435.87, with interest thereon from September 21st, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $320.60, and together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $196.08 and interest.

Dated New York, October 16th, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, November 22d, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, November 8th, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY, AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, as Trustee for Neilson Brown, under the will of Alexander Brown, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. POPE et al., defendants.—Notice of sale.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action on the fourth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment appointed, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue distant twenty-five feet six and one-half inches southwardly from the southeastwardly corner of Eighty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, running thence eastwardly, parallel to Eighty-first Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet, thence southwardly, parallel to Fourth Avenue, twenty-five feet six and one-half inches, thence westwardly, parallel or nearly so with Eighty-first Street, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, thence northwardly along the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, twenty-five feet six and one-half inches to the point the place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to William B. Pope by William H. Ransom and wife by deed dated September 10th, 1886, and recorded September 13th, 1886, in Liber 1,987 of Conveyances, Page 141. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder, and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof.—Dated New York, November 6th, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 36 Wall Street, New York City.

The premises to be sold are known as No. 933 Park Avenue, and the following is a diagram thereof:

The approximate amount of the liens or charges upon the premises, to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is $24,433.34, with interest thereon from the third day of November, 1899, besides the costs and allowance amounting to $380.10, with interest thereon from November 4th, 1899, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens upon the property which are to be paid by the Referee out of the purchase money or allowed to the purchaser is:

Taxes for 1897 ..... $378.00
Taxes for 1898 ..... 561.80
Taxes for 1899 ..... 496.08

Water rent by meter since Feb. 14, 1898, amount not fixed, to which should be added the interest on said amounts respectively.—Dated New York, November 6th, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

n8-2aw2wW&S&n29

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELLEN LARACY FINLAY, plaintiff, against JOHN GOODWIN and PHILIP LARACY as executors, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, between the Fifth and Sixth Avenues, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet easterly from the intersection of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, and running thence southerly through a party wall and parallel with the Sixth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre of the block between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets; thence easterly parallel with Thirty-sixth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and through a party wall and parallel with the Sixth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre of the block between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets; thence easterly parallel with Thirty-sixth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and through a party wall and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred and ninety-nine (199) feet to the centre of the block between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets; thence westerly along the centre line and parallel with the northerly side of Thirty-sixth Street fifteen feet and six inches; thence southwardly and again parallel with the easterly side of Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of another party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; thence westwardly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street fifteen feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.

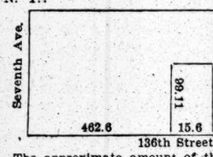
Being the premises now known as Number 125 West 136th Street, and lying in Block No. 1,921 of Section 7 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, October 24, 1899.

CHAS. STEWART DAVISON, Referee.

LEE & LEE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 20 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, which is No 125 West 136th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is thirteen thousand six hundred and thirty and 14-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of October, 1899, besides costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and forty-seven and 75-100 dollars, with interest thereon from October twenty-first, 1899, and the expenses of the sale estimated at one hundred and fifty dollars. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens upon the property, which, with interest to November fifteenth, 1899, the date fixed for the sale thereof, with further interest thereon to the date of closing sale of said property, are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is three hundred and seventy-three and 80-100 dollars.

CHAS. STEWART DAVISON, Referee.

LEE & LEE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 20 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

o25-2aw3wW&F&n15

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM G. CRANE, plaintiff, against HENRY M. TOSTEVIN and others, defendants.

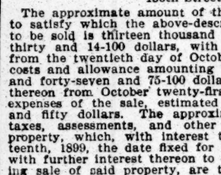
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the thirtieth day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the sixth day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Grand Street distant seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Grand Street with the westerly side of Wooster Street; running thence northerly parallel with Wooster Street one hundred feet; thence westerly parallel with Grand Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Wooster Street and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet to Grand Street; thence easterly along Grand Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. The above-described premises lie in Section 2, Block 475, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, November 9, 1899.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.

LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,855 52.100, with interest thereon from 18th day of October, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $365 28.100, with interest from November 9, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,823 51.100 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $54,000 and interest thereon from February 1, 1899, at five per cent.

Dated New York, November 9, 1899.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TAYLOR, JEANNE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE L. TAYLOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1899.—MORTON J. TAYLOR, Executor, &c. FRAYER, SMITH, WHITE & SEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je9-law6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, plaintiff, against the New York Steam Power Company and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23rd day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 8d day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows:

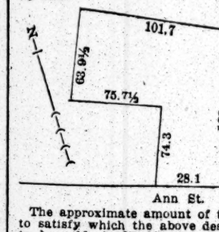
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Ann Street, at the division line between the premises hereby conveyed and land formerly of F. Panton, and which point is distant one hundred and forty-four feet two and one-half inches, more or less, westerly from the northwesterly corner of Ann and William Streets, running thence westwardly, along the northerly line of Ann Street, twenty-eight feet one inch, more or less, to the division line between the premises known as Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence northeastwardly through a party wall standing on the line between the said premises Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street and beyond the same seventy-four feet and three inches, more or less, to the rear line of the said premises Number fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence westwardly along the rear line of the premises Numbers fifty-five. (55,) fifty-three, (53,) fifty-one, (51,) and forty-nine (49) Ann Street seventy-five feet seven and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased; thence northeastwardly along the said land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased, sixty-three feet nine and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett; thence eastwardly along said land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett and land of others so as to include the storehouse lately occupied by the American Fur Company one hundred and one feet seven inches, more or less, to the said land late of F. Panton; and thence southwestwardly along the said land late of F. Panton one hundred and seventy-eight feet seven inches, more or less, to the said northerly line of Ann Street at the place of beginning, being now known by the street Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-nine (59) Ann Street, and being the same premises which were conveyed to the said The New York Steam Power Company by Patrick Reilly and wife by deed dated February 1, 1870, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York February 2d, 1870, in Liber 1142 of Conveyances, Page 177.

Dated New York, October 11, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $50,355.43, with interest thereon from September 28, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $375.75, with interest from the 6th day of October, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,536.15 and interest.

Dated New York, October 11, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, Nov. 17, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, Nov. 3, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SOPHIA E. BEACH, plaintiff, against ALFRED HANLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-first day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, November fifteenth, 1899, by Herbert A. Sherman, Esq., auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant four hundred and sixty-two feet and six inches eastwardly from the easterly side of Seventh Avenue with the said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, running thence northwardly and parallel with said easterly side of Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of another party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; thence westwardly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street fifteen feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.

Being the premises now known as Number 125 West 136th Street, and lying in Block No. 1,921 of Section 7 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, October 24, 1899.

CHAS. STEWART DAVISON, Referee.

LEE & LEE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 20 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, which is No 125 West 136th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is thirteen thousand six hundred and thirty and 14-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of October, 1899, besides costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and forty-seven and 75-100 dollars, with interest thereon from October twenty-first, 1899, and the expen

GOFF REBUKES GARDINER

Recorder Washes His Hands of Complications in Molineux Case.

NOW BEFORE TWO TRIBUNALS

Prisoner's Counsel Protests Against Fixing a Date for Trial in the General Sessions.

The case of Roland B. Molineux, accused of the murder of Katherine J. Adams, was on the calendar of Part II., General Sessions, yesterday morning, having been placed there by the District Attorney for the purpose of getting a definite date set for the trial. The argument in the matter resulted in Recorder Goff administering a sharp rebuke to the District Attorney. The District Attorney, early last week, without notice to Messrs. Weeks and Battle, counsel for Molineux, had the case transferred from General Sessions to the criminal branch of the Supreme Court. Later in the week the case was called in the Supreme Court, and Justice Fursman, with the consent of the prisoner's counsel and at the request of the District Attorney, named Nov. 14 as the day for the trial to begin. A motion was also made before the Appellate Division for an order to empanel a special jury. This motion the Appellate Division still has under consideration. On Monday last, again without notice to the prisoner's counsel, application was made by the District Attorney to have the case transferred back to General Sessions. This motion was made before Justice Giegerich, and Justice Fursman was not even consulted in the matter.

Justice Giegerich granted the motion, and the defendant's counsel were notified to appear before Recorder Goff yesterday morning by the District Attorney in order that a day be set for the trial.

Mr. Weeks, when the case was called by Recorder Goff, informed the Court that as counsel he did not desire to participate officially in the proceedings, on the ground that the case had been removed to the Supreme Court, that a day had been set for the trial, and that a motion was pending before the Appellate Division for a special jury, and therefore it would be discourteous to the higher court to take any action in the matter until that court had acted on the motion of the District Attorney relative to the special jury panel. "The Appellate Division," said Mr. Weeks, "has the right to fix the time and place of a trial in which a special jury is to be drawn, and as it has not as yet acted, this trial cannot be moved in this court now, or, at least, a date cannot be fixed for trial."

Assistant District Attorney Osborne contended that Molineux's counsel was entirely wrong as to the law in the case and that the Recorder had a perfect right to name the date of the trial, and that the case was properly before him.

"The disagreeable feature," said the Recorder, "presented in this whole matter is the uncertain policy that has been pursued by the District Attorney. This court was not consulted at any time or in any way about the transfer of this case, the People against Molineux, from this court to the Supreme Court. The Court had no participation in or knowledge of it. Nor had it any participation in or knowledge of or consultation about it when it was moved back again until Mr. District Attorney so informed the Court on this bench the other morning. So that the Court of General Sessions has had no act or hand or participation in the different moves which the District Attorney has made regarding the trial of this case.

"I hold it but proper here to state that this complication is the inevitable result of the peculiar policy pursued by the District Attorney touching the transfer of cases. For the first time in the history of this court the District Attorney has, without consultation with the Court in any manner, shape, or form, transferred a particular class of cases, triable here, into another court.

"I think it must be admitted by all concerned, by all who know anything about this court, that the Court of General Sessions was always consulted, and the Judges were always consulted by the District Attorney, when public interests and the facilities of prosecution required the transfer of cases for trial to the old Court of Over and Terminer and the Supreme Court, Criminal Branch. But that cause has not been pusued, so that this Court will not hold itself responsible for any complication that may arise over the case at bar. I simply say it is to be regretted exceedingly in the interests of the administration of justice that such a condition of affairs should be presented."

Mr. Weeks said that he did not think the District Attorney had the right to make a football of the case.

"Well," replied Mr. Osborne, "I am kept more busy than you are in looking out to prevent you from driving my witnesses away."

Recorder Goff said he would reserve his decision until to-day.

LORD PAUNCEFOTE ARRIVES.

Will Not Hazard Guesses as to His Successor—Pleased to Hear British Still Hold Ladysmith.

Returning to America to settle matters relating to the Alaska boundary question, Lord Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, was a passenger on the Oceanic yesterday. With him were his wife and family, his future son-in-law, Robert Bromley, and G. A. Lowthar, who will be chargé d'affaires at the National capital on Lord Pauncefote's return to England next Spring.

When approached by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter on the White Star Line pier, his lordship said:

"I should ask for the news. I have lived in America so long that I consider myself a good deal of an American. I am sorry that I shall leave you in the Spring, for I have many friends here. I have not the slightest idea who my successor will be. Don't ask me to surmise. I know you gentlemen of the press. You want to get me in hot water, and I am very much opposed to being boiled alive.

"I like America, and the growth of friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States pleases me very much. Our interests are in many respects the same."

When informed that Gen. White still held Ladysmith, Lord Pauncefote remarked:

"I am very glad to hear the town has not fallen, and I believe the conditions there will soon be relieved. Gen. Buller will soon be on the scene to relieve Gen. White, and this will rather change the situation there. Reverses must be expected at times.

"The action of the American women in fitting out a hospital ship was a very kind act and one which will be heartily appreciated by the British Government."

Lord Pauncefote warmly eulogized Joseph H. Choate, American Ambassador to Great Britain, but he declined to talk politics or discuss the Alaska question.

Lord Pauncefote and his family proceeded at once to Washington.

THIEF'S FIGHT AVERTS MURDER.

Woman Whose Life Was in Dispute Fainted Away.

Burglars entered the flat of Mrs. Katherine McBore, on the second floor of 640 Third Avenue Wednesday night, and on Mrs. McBore surprising them one tried to kill her with a "jimmy." His companion prevented him and after a scuffle took the weapon away and escaped with $400 worth of jewelry.

The intended assailant, Thomas McMahon, 24 years old, who says he lives at 745 Third Avenue, was caught. According to the police he is number 2,640 in the Rogues' Gallery.

Mrs. McBore had been visiting and returned about 9 o'clock. She saw the two men in the room and they immediately sprang toward her. As she screamed McMahon siezed her by the throat and raised a "jimmy" over her head. His companion who saw what he was about caught his arm.

Mrs. McBore fell to the floor in a faint and the burglars fought desperately, the one to kill her, the other to prevent her being killed.

At last the unknown man tore himself free and dashed out of the room. He knew the shriek of Mrs. McBore had aroused the house. He ran to the roof and got away.

The cries of the inmates of the house had been heard by Detectives Brady and McMullen of the Detective Bureau, who rushed up to the house in time to see McMahon coming out. They arrested him. He admitted that he tried to strike Mrs. McBore, but would not tell who his companion was.

Six styles of men's riding breeches, ready-to-wear.

Built from whipcord and herringbones for hard service; from the celebrated highly colored Harris tweeds for good looks.

Overcoats to everyone's taste; and you can partake fearlessly—if you don't like what you get, send back and get another helping—or your money. $15 to $55.

Our latest move is a $6 silk hat—from headband to hatband it can't be bettered.

Underwear that does not cling like a porous plaster, or hang like an elephant's skin—underwear that fits. $1 to $10.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

INTERESTING QUESTION OF BAILMENT.—A partnership agreement between Henry C. Miner and the late James G. Sands provided for an equal division of the assets at the termination of the partnership, except that if either party died, the other party might immediately fix the value of the interest of his co-partner, "according as the same may appear from the books of the said business, and upon the payment of such sum in cash," might acquire that interest. The good will of the business, or lease of the premises, was not to be considered of any value whatever, although they were to be transferred when the interest of either partner was paid for by the other. The partnership was terminated by the death of Mr. Sands, and Mr. Miner, the surviving partner, continued the business upon his own account, refusing to give to Virginia S. Sands, as administratrix of her husband, for the interest of her intestate, more than a certain amount which he himself had fixed as the value of that interest. In her suit for an accounting, the Court of Appeals holds, affirming the First Appellate Division, that if Mr. Miner had elected to wind up the business, he would only have been obliged to account for the actual value of the property, but that, as he had chosen to continue the business, he was bound by the provision of the contract, that he was to fix the value of the interest of the deceased partner "according as the same may appear from the books of the said business," and that consequently he was properly charged with the book value of the interest of his deceased partner, and not simply with the actual value.

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TAXPAYER'S ACTION AGAINST STREET SURFACE RAILROAD.—Joseph Kittinger, a taxpayer of the City of Buffalo, brought an action in January, 1897, against the city, its Mayor, and the Buffalo Traction Company, a corporation organized for the purpose of building and operating upon the streets of that city an electrical surface railroad exceeding sixty-four miles in length, to have it declared that the consent obtained by the company from the authorities of the city for the construction and maintenance of the railroad was illegal and void, and to enjoin the building of the road. In his complaint the plaintiff alleged that, notwithstanding the refusal of the Board of Railroad Commissioners to grant the railroad corporation's application for certificate that public convenience and necessity required the construction of its road, the Common Council of the city had "wrongfully, willfully, and corruptly, in violation of their official duties to the said city and its taxpayers, and in waste of the property, funds, effects, and estate of the said city, solely in order to favor the said defendant railway company," adopted a resolution granting the consent of the city to a construction of the railroad, which was subsequently approved by the Mayor, although he knew that the same was unfavorable to the interests of the city, and that if it were valid it "would result in the waste of the property, funds, effects, and estate of the said city." The Court of Appeals, affirming the judgments of the courts below, now holds, in an opinion by Chief Judge Parker, that the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, either under Section 1,925 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or under the Taxpayers' act, as an action to prevent waste of or injury to the property of the city, or as an action to restrain the consent on the ground that it was based upon and procured by fraud and corruption on the part of the municipal authorities, or as an action to restrain an illegal act. It is held also that the complaint does not disclose grounds for declaring unconstitutional the law of 1896 to validate and confirm certain consents given by the local authorities of cities of the first and second class to the construction of street surface railroads.

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RIGHTS OF AN ASSIGNEE.—Twenty-five farmers, resident of the town of Smithville, L. I., made a contract in February, 1895, with the firm of John A. Meierdiercks & Sons, by which the farmers were to deliver at a pickle factory owned by them, situated in that town, specified amounts of farm produce, including pickles, cabbage, and dill, to be received jointly by representatives of the farmers and of the firm and to be manufactured into pickles by the firm, it furnishing the labor, utensils, and additional materials. The products were to be sold as the products of a farmers' company subsequently organized, and the net profits divided in specified portions between the farmers and the firm. In September, 1896, the firm made a general assignment for creditors to Theodore Sattler, who claimed all the products at the factory, manufactured and unmanufactured, were a part of the assets of the firm, and brought suit against George W. Hallock and others, who were an Executive Committee of the Long Island Farmers' Company, for conversion, when his demand for these goods was refused. The litigation has now come to a final determination by a decision of the Court of Appeals upholding the judgment of the Second Appellate Division, which affirmed judgment given on the trial in favor of the defendants. The court of last resort holds, unanimously, Judge Martin giving the opinion, that the agreement between the parties imported a bailment and not a sale, especially when practically so construed by the parties, through selling the manufactured products in the name of the farmers' company by the firm as agents. The Court holds that when property in an unmanufactured state was delivered, as here, by one person to another, upon an agreement that it should be manufactured or improved by his labor and skill, and when thus improved in value should be divided in certain proportions between the respective parties, or sold and the proceeds divided, it constituted a bailment, and the original owner retained his exclusive title to the property until the contract was completely executed, although the labor to be performed by the bailee might be equal or even greater in value than that of the property when received by him. The original owners of the produce delivered by them under such contract of bailment retained exclusive title thereto until the contract was fully executed, and were, therefore, entitled to the produce and its products, manufactured or unmanufactured, in the factory at the time of the making of the assignment, and the assignor had no such title thereto as would enable him or his assignee to maintain the action for conversion of the property.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, round, oval, square or oblong.

Aesthetic designs solid or open traceries. Onyx mounted with gilt. Rhinestones set in silver. Velvet mounted with sterling antique silver. French gilt set with pearls,—or gilt flower with rhinestone centres.

Gilt,—Paris panel size,—square and oval.

100 dozen, — French gilt, cabinet size,—square, oval or round, and carte-de-visite size,—oval,
$1.00 Each.

FANS.

100 Imported Kid Fans, exquisitely hand painted. Mounted on inlaid carved sticks,
$7.50 Each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

AUTOMOBILES IN THE PARK

Largely Attended Public Hearing Before the Commissioners.

ONE WOMAN MAKES PROTEST

Raillery and Good Nature Mark the Discussion on Both Sides of the Question.

The question of permitting automobiles to be run in Central Park was debated yesterday at a public hearing before the Park Commissioners. The board room in the Arsenal, Central Park, was almost filled by interested persons. One woman, Mrs. E. L. Ashman, took part in the proceedings. President Clausen of the Park Board, with Commissioner Brower of Brooklyn and Commissioner Moebus of the Bronx, listened for two hours to the arguments for and against the proposed invasion of the horseless carriage, now and then asking questions. The hearing throughout was good-natured, and ripples of merriment were frequent.

It developed that the automobilists had preferences for this, that, or the other vehicle, and each was an advocate for a particular kind. One preferred the electric machine, another a steam-propelled carriage, and others one with gasoline as the operating agent.

The speakers in favor of admitting automobiles to the Park contended that they were not dangerous, and not provocative of fright in horses. On the other side the main argument was to the effect that the machines would be incentive to runaways in the Park.

President Clausen asked that all those who desired to be heard on the question give their names to the Secretary. Accordingly the following gentlemen announced themselves as desirous of speaking for the automobile: Whitney Lyon and W. E. Buzby, who recently rode into the Park in a horseless carriage to make a test case; George H. Jones, John Post, Jr., Charles E. Simms, Jr., Lawson N. Fuller, John J. Birmingham, A. L. Riker, A. H. Whiting, S. H. Valentine, M. F. Heustis, August C. Angler, George F. Chamberlain, Albert C. Bostwick, H. L. McGee, W. H. Schoonmaker, and A. R. Shattuck.

In the opposition were Mrs. E. F. Ashman, James G. Fitzgerald, Oscar S. Bailey, Joseph R. Thompson, John Barry, F. M. North, Joseph Wheatley, William H. Brennan, Edward Broderick, and Patrick Reddy.

Lawson N. Fuller was the first speaker. He said he had driven horses for fifty-six years, and believed runaways were caused by the incompetency of drivers rather than timidity or fright of the horse.

WILL NOT SCARE HORSES.

"I have noticed," continued Mr. Fuller, "that horses scare at baby carriages and papers in the road more than at anything else. The horse is one of the most intelligent animals, and if handled properly by the driver will behave. It's the driver who gets scared, not the horse, and he communicates his fear to the horse. I would suggest that the Commissioners drive horses alongside automobiles and see for themselves if the horses take fright."

"Didn't you insist in the original hearing on the Speedway," asked President Clausen, "that horses would not scare at low bridges over the track?"

"I think I did," replied Mr. Fuller.

"Do you think that a low bridge over a racetrack would frighten the contesting horses?"

"Ahem! Well, no. The thoroughbred is an intelligent animal."

George H. Jones of 561 Madison Avenue followed Mr. Fuller. "I drive four of the liveliest, most spirited devils you can find," he said, "and they don't scare at automobiles, or baby carriages either." Mr. Jones seconded the suggestion that the Commissioners make a personal test with horses and automobiles.

George F. Chamberlain, Vice President of the Automobile Club, in following Mr. Jones, explained that he appeared in his individual capacity, not as a representative of the club. Last Summer he had driven four hundred miles in an automobile through Vermont and New Hampshire, without scaring anything except one driverless horse attached to an ice wagon. "And that horse," added the speaker, "I heard was a chronic runaway."

Mr. Chamberlain alluded to the automobile parade of last Saturday, as indicative of the harmlessness of the machine. But Mr. Chamberlain thought there should be some restrictions. Indeed, he said, some automobiles were liable to frighten horses, and it was probable that one of that kind caused the only instance last Saturday of a horse becoming scared throughout the entire route of the parade.

A. R. Shattuck declared that he had recently traveled a thousand miles in an automobile, meeting horses of all descriptions, without causing a runaway. In Paris, where automobiles are encountered everywhere, he insisted there was immunity from runaways due to their presence. The French plan, however, of examining and licensing automobile drivers, he believed should be adopted here.

John J. Birmingham of Brooklyn said he had ridden in automobiles along the Ocean Parkway, in Prospect Park, on the Shore Road, and elsewhere, without once frightening a horse.

HAD BROKEN THE RULES.

Albert C. Bostwick began his speech by saying that he was a horseman and an automobilist as well, and felt himself thoroughly equipped to speak on the subject under discussion.

"The automobile is bound to get into Central Park," he said. "I have ridden there three times without permission and didn't scare anything either."

This announcement startled President Clausen.

"When did you ride there; at night or in the day time?" he asked.

"Well," replied Mr. Bostwick, "twice between five and seven o'clock in the evening and once in the early morning."

"Winter or Summer?"

"Last Winter."

"It was dark at those hours, was it not?"

"Well, a little dusky."

Mr. Bostwick explained that he had known of no rule against automobiles in the Park.

Whitney Lyon said some automobiles would scare horses, and suggested the adoption of regulations upon their admission to the Park.

O. S. Bailey, a livery stable keeper, was the first speaker for the opposition. For thirty-five years, he said, he had kept road and saddle horses, and he was convinced that the automobile was a menace to the good conduct of horses even ordinarily well disposed. Besides, he contended, the automobilists had the entire city, except Central Park, and they ought to be satisfied.

"Why," he continued, "I know of many riders and drivers who will not go on Riverside Drive since the advent of the buzzing, rumbling, and choo-chooing machines. It is dangerous for these horseless carriages to go through the Park. We ought to keep the Park for the driving of families. The father with his wife and children should be permitted to jog along the driveways of the Park without danger of having one or more of his loved ones killed in a runaway caused by the sudden appearance of these automobiles. Besides, they are too costly for the ordinary person. Why, there's Mr. Bostwick, who says his automobile costs him $850 a year without a coachman. You can't get one of them for less than $800, while a good rig will cost only $250 and about as much a year to maintain it."

T. M. North took the ground that the automobilists were so few in comparison to the millions who could not afford one of the new-fangled carriages that the Central Park driveways should be reserved for the majority. They should be kept for those who would not risk accidents.

Mrs. E. L. Ashman, a pleasant-faced, middle-aged woman, tastefully dressed, said she had been driving through the Park for seven years and hoped to continue to do so.

"My husband is a business man," she went on, "and is unable to accompany me, so I have to drive myself. But if these automobiles are allowed to run around the Park I am afraid I shall have to give up my pleasure."

"How do you reach the Park?" asked one of the automobilists.

HORSES DON'T EXPLODE.

"Why, through the streets, of course. I have met automobiles on the way without accident, but it was when I was driving where there were no curves. There are too many curves in the Park driveways for safety. Coming suddenly upon one of these horseless carriages I am afraid would frighten my horse."

James J. Fitzgerald, counsel to the Central Park Hackmen's Association and Assemblyman-elect from the Seventeenth District, argued against the automobile on the ground of danger and the fact that the machine was in an experimental stage. "They have to be followed around by a second one," he said, "in case of accident."

"Didn't you ever hear of a horse breaking down?" interrupted Mr. Fuller.

"Yes, but I never heard of one blowing up."

J. R. Thompson announced that he was a livery stable keeper, who was not opposed to automobiles anywhere except in Central Park.

"Now, there is Mr. Bostwick," said Mr. Thompson, "who drives a four-in-hand at a 2:40 gait through the Park—"

"Where were the policemen?" asked some one.

"Oh, it was between policemen," answered Thompson.

Mr. Bostwick got up to reply, and some one said: "Oh, let it drop; I have positive knowledge that Bostwick hasn't a horse that can go better than four minutes."

John Barry, President of the Public Hack Owners' Union, made an impassioned speech against automobiles, and was followed by ex-Police Magistrate Charles E. Simms with an earnest talk for the admission of the horseless carriages to the Park.

"And they will be admitted, if it becomes necessary to get legislation for the purpose," he declared. "It is the same old opposition to improvements. The locomotive, the cable car, the trolley, and the bicycle were all opposed, but they are all here and we are glad of it."

A. R. Shattuck said he had ridden in automobiles all over Europe, and did not think them dangerous. But he thought their use should be regulated, and no one should be permitted to operate one who was ignorant of its machinery and physically incapable of handling it.

Commissioner Brower of Brooklyn, in the course of the hearing, said he was not sure he had not made a mistake in permitting the machines in the park there. Women and children drove there, he added, and recently a horse of his not usually skittish had taken fright at one.

President Clausen announced that the Commissioners would consider the matter and render a decision soon.

Aged Sailor Dead; Gas Turned On.

Charles Johnson, a sailor, was found dead in a room on the top floor of Credon's hotel, at New Brighton, S. I., yesterday. The gas was turned on full force, but it is not known whether Johnson committed suicide or met death in an accidental manner. He was about seventy years of age, and until six years ago was an inmate of the Sailors' Snug Harbor. He received a pension from the Government, and, as it was sent to a Staten Island office, he had to go there to get it.

Vanderbilt Testamentary Letters.

Letters testamentary were issued yesterday by Surrogate Varnum to the executors of the will of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Alice Gwynne Vanderbilt, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and Edward W. Rossiter.

Max Albin, Fire Victim's Body, Found.

The body of Max Albin, one of the men missing in the fire at No. 94 Mott Street on Nov. 3, was found in the ruins yesterday afternoon. It was taken to the Elizabeth Street Police Station. Albin lived at No. 278 East Seventh Street, and was thirty years of age.

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SUBSTITUTES FOR SUNLIGHT.

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Sailor Suits, serges and handsome mixed cheviots, $5.75 to $7.75.

Double-breasted Suits, fancy cheviots, all wool, $5.00 to $8.50.

Youths' Suits, (Long Trousers), newest designs of cheviots and worsteds, $10.00 to $18.50.

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W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE.

BEST IN THE WORLD $3.50

ALL LEATHERS ALL STYLES ONE PRICE $3.50

REAL WORTH $5 TO $7 FOR $3.50

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the talk of the city.

How he can sell such high-grade shoes for

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is a mystery to everybody who sees the high cut storm boots, calf lined shoes, and extra heavy double soled shoes. All $3.50.

It does not seem possible but it is a fact just the same.

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MY CITY STORES.—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th; 345 8th Ave.; 974 3d Ave.; 2202 3d Ave., cor. 120th; 220 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN.—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 5th Ave.; 708 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave. JERSEY CITY.—10 Newark Ave. NEWARK.—785 Broad St.

BIG SNAKES SAFELY MOVED.

Pythons Fifteen and Twenty-two Feet Long at Home in the New Zoo.

Among the greatest attractions in the New York Zoological Park, which was opened to the public on Wednesday, are two immense pythons, one 22 feet in length and weighing over 170 pounds, and the other 15 feet in length. Their change of quarters from a wooden box to light and comfortable glass compartments, which was effected late on Tuesday night, appears to be highly appreciated by the huge ophidians, one of which is of a very susceptible and sulky disposition.

This one is the smaller of the two, and is known among the Park employes as "Billy," because he is obstinate as a goat. "Billy" has just terminated a fast which he began in a fit of choler over three months ago. At that time he was in a wooden box in the animals' yard. One afternoon a keeper discovered to his horror that the python was missing. Greatly scared he hurried to William T. Hornaday, Director of the Zoo, and to R. L. Ditmars, who is in charge of the reptile house, and apprised them of the escape.

These officials at once sent out an alarm, and the gangs of men at work on the park buildings were summoned. When they were informed that they were wanted to hunt a python they were badly frightened, and started to look for the snake by making straight for the park entrances on the run, keeping in the middle of the broadest paths as they did so.

The python had left a trail in the earth that looked as though a small steamroller had been winding an erratic course about the animal yard, and this trail the park officials followed up with anxious caution. It led to the kitchen of the keepers' house in the course of construction, and there among the dirt and timber of the half-laid floor the big reptile was found asleep.

Director Hornaday woke him up, and as he raised his head menacingly, adroitly lassooed him. Mr. Ditmars with equal promptness gripped the reptile's throat with both hands, while the assistant keepers threw themselves upon the uncoiling fifteen feet of snake and held on with all their might. The python struggled furiously, but, ignominously straightened out, was borne by the swaying line of men back to his wooden prison.

"Billy's" feelings were deeply wounded by this unceremonious treatment, and he manifested his resentment by refusing to eat. In vain Mr. Ditmars, whom he knows, endeavored to tempt him with dainty morsels. He ignored them and remained coiled up in the corner of his box. Weeks passed away, and it was plain that "Billy" was resolved to commit suicide by starvation. At length one morning last week Mr. Ditmars, to his surprise and joy, found "Billy" in friendly and voracious mood, and since then he has graciously deigned to devour all the food that comes his way.

In such good humor is he, in fact, that he did not even resent being lassooed and dragged out of his box and along the floor to his new abode. As to his gigantic fellow-campanion in captivity, he is a good-natured python, and apparently did not mind the choking and dragging a bit. All he seems to care about is having plenty of sleep, plenty of warmth, and plenty to eat.

The transferrence of the monsters from their boxes to the glass compartments was effected by Mr. Ditmars and his two assistants. The expert could not get anybody else to help him.

TO FIGHT RAMAPO SCHEME.

Merchants' Association May Appeal to the Courts—Action of Public Improvements Board Attacked.

The Merchants' Association, whose request for free access to all data relating to the contract with the Ramapo Water Company was pigeonholed at the regular meeting of the Board of Public Improvements on Wednesday, has not relaxed its efforts to carry its ends. "It does not make any difference what Water Commissioner Dalton may do in this matter," said President William F. King of the association yesterday. "We intend to probe this Ramapo water contract to the bottom."

The members of the association are greatly displeased at the disposition made of their application to the board. The association offered to investigate the contract and present an unbiased report. President Holahan, at its meeting, introduced a resolution accepting the offer of the association and agreeing to furnish all the material in the board's possession. Water Commissioner Dalton objected and secured the reference of the resolution to himself. This action has aroused the Merchants' Association, which claims that it is a deliberate attempt to bury the question. Continuing his comments on the action of the board, President King of the merchants' organization said yesterday:

"Our organization represents 1,200 business firms paying taxes and employing thousands of hands in the City of New York. Quite naturally we are deeply interested in this proposition to bind the city to a $200,000,000 contract. The organization is in earnest when it declares that it wants to see the papers relating to the city and its water supply. After the matter had been discussed in the public press, we decided to take it up. We first wrote to Commissioner Dalton on Oct. 12 on the question of the water supply, asking him for a copy of his report recommending a contract with the Ramapo Water Company and other data bearing on the subject. He replied that it was in the hands of the Board of Public Improvements, so we wrote to the Secretary of that board on Oct. 17, asking for the papers, saying that Mr. Dalton had referred us to him.

"On Oct. 23 we again wrote Mr. Mooney, reminding him that he had not replied to us, and again asking for the desired papers. This letter was delivered in person to Mr. Mooney, who turned it over to President Holahan. Mr. Holahan replied in a verbal message that his office was then extremely busy compiling information for the Mazet investigating committee, but just as soon as his office force was at liberty he would willingly furnish us what we desired.

"Mr. Corwin, Mr. De Beard, and Mr. Mead of the association had a conference with President Holahan on Nov. 1, during which the latter expressed his entire willingness to do everything in his power to assist us. Hence the resolution which was prepared and introduced at the board meeting on Wednesday.

"But we have gone ahead with our investigation despite the action of the board at its last meeting. We are going to make a complete job of it even if we are denied the co-operation of the Department of Water Supply. All our correspondence will be placed in our counsel's hands to do as they think best in carrying the matter to the courts."

Controller Coler, when seen yesterday, expressed approval of the Merchants' Association.

President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements said, when seen, that the injunction served upon him on Wednesday restraining the board from approving of the proposed Ramapo contract had been referred to Corporation Counsel Whalen. "If the courts do not vacate the injunction," said Mr. Holahan, "I suppose it's good for thirty days."

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Friday and Saturday Specials in Misses' and Children's Ready-to-Wear Clothing.

These Are All Thoroughly Well-made Garments, Correct in Style, Durable in Material, and Remarkably Cheap in Price. An Opportunity that Every Economical Parent Should Grasp.

Children's Reefers
of Melton Cloth with deep notched Sailor Collar, trimmed with rows of fine braid, 4 to 14 year sizes, variety of colors,
Special, 3.75

Children's Dresses
of Fancy Plaids, Waists trimmed with combination and finished with fancy braids, assorted colors, 6 to 14 year sizes,
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Children's Dresses
of Novelty Goods, Waist trimmed with four rows of Shirred Ribbon, 6 to 14 year sizes,
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Misses' Jackets
of fine Kersey, tailor made, with inlaid Velvet Collar, double breasted, large pearl buttons, variety of colors,
Special, 9.98

Misses' Tailor-made Jackets
of Covert Cloth, Brown, Blue, Black, and Yale Blue, double breasted,
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MISSES' SUITS.

Misses' Tailor-made Cheviot Serge Suits, Fly-Front Jacket lined with Taffeta Silk, Skirt lined with Percaline,
Special, 9.98

Misses' Tailor-made Covert Cloth Suits, scalloped back Jacket, Fly Front, lined with Taffeta Silk, H bit-back Skirt lined with Percaline, 14 to 18 year sizes,
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Misses' Camel's Hair Tailor-made Suits, Jaunty Jacket with inlaid Velvet Collar and lined with Silk, Skirt lined with Percaline, 14 to 18 year sizes,
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An Elegant Variety of Children's Trimmed Hats and Infants' Coats and Caps at Very Attractive Prices.

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AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. 8:15 sharp. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Matinées Wed. & Saturday at 2. E. H. SOTHERN & Miss HARNED. The new drama by Leo Ditrichstein, entitled THE SONG OF THE SWORD.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d. at 8:30. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2. THIRD MONTH. Charles Frohman presents Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. JOHN DREW in The Tyranny of Tears.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Saturday. "A GREAT SUCCESS."—HERALD. Wm. Gillette in His New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre. B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2. JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées at 2. MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. LAST WEEK—MAT. SAT. LOUIS MANN AND CLARA LIPMAN. The Girl in the Barracks. Nov. 13—"Make Way for the Ladies."

HORSE SHOW.

The box office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN will be open to the public from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. TO-DAY for the sale of reserved seats for any single performance.

HORSE SHOW | A few choice Arena and Tier Boxes for sale at the office of the National Horse Show Association, 16 East 23d St.

AMERICAN Long & Tavt. Castle Sq. Opera Co. Evgs. 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15. 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c. CARMEN. Next Week—DER FREISCHUTZ, (in English.)

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MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. EVGS. 8:15. Mats Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK—THE LAUGHING HIT. A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND. NEXT MON.—ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30 St. Mats. Tues. & Sat. Whirl-i-Gig & The Other Way.

Herald Square Theatre. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. The Zangwill Play "Children of the Ghetto."

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Music Hall. 125th St. & 7th Av. Res. Or., 50c. Bal., 25c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Alexandra Dagmar. 20 Others.

AMUSEMENTS.

Broadway Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2. JULIA ARTHUR IN MORE THAN QUEEN.

BROADWAY THEATRE—SPECIAL. Thursday Afternoon, Nov. 16th, 1899. MONSTER BENEFIT FOR THE ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA. All the Stars, All the Plays, All the Attractions, will appear. Seats on sale Monday. Orders by mail received now.

GARDEN THEATRE. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD. OPENING MONDAY, NOV. 20, FOR A BRIEF SEASON, IN CYRANO DE BERGERAC. Sale of seats opens Thursday morning, Nov. 16.

ROSELLI SCHOOL OF VOICE PRODUCTION. (ITALIAN METHODS MODERNIZED.) ROSELLI DIAPHRAGM BELT, cultivates the mind to recognize the musical muscles that produce tone and good breathing; a round, full, and clear tone follows. SIG. ROSELLI, PREMIER BARYTONE. (Opera and Concert, in English or Italian.) Studio, 461 Lexington Avenue.

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. EMIL PAUR ..... Conductor. Eight Public Rehearsals and Eight Concerts—Nov. 17, 18; Dec. 8, 9; Jan. 5, 6; Jan. 26, 27; Feb. 16, 17; Mch. 9, 10; Mch. 23, 24; Apr. 6, 7. Soloists: PISTSCHNIKOFF—HAMBOURG—LEONORA JACKSON—MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK—DE PACHMANN and others. Box office open daily from 9 to 5. AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

Proctor's 23d St. TACIANU. Con. Perf. EDISON MOVING PICTURES. DeCourcey Bros., Gerald Griffin & Co., 30 others.

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. Hugh Stanton & Co. New Moving Pictures. 30 Other Big Features. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. HENRY IRVING—MISS ELLEN TERRY. Nightly 8. This week, except Sat.—ROBESPIERRE. Sat. Mat.—The Amber Heart and Nance Oldfield. Sat. Eve. at 8—MATERIAL and THE BELLS. NEXT WEEK. Seats Now on Sale. Monday and Tuesday Evgs.—ROBESPIERRE. Wed., Thrs., Fri. & Sat. Mat.—The Merchant of Venice. Sat. Ngt.—THE BELLS and NANCE OLDFIELD.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. First Chamber Music Matinee. Tuesday, November 14, at 2:15. THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOS